

actually impeded in its efforts to establish orderly marketing procedures.

To help correct the situation, I have discussed the complex problems with representatives of farm organizations, dairy processors and individual dairy farmers and businessmen. As a result of these discussions, I have introduced H. R. 8359, a bill which provides for a mandatory price support through March 31, 1956 for milk and butterfat used in manufacturing dairy products.

My bill is designed to maintain the productive capacity of our dairy farming industry, to promote the orderly marketing of an adequate national supply of milk and dairy products, to encourage increased domestic consump-

tion of dairy products in the interest of the national health and security.

Mr. Speaker, safeguarding this great industry is a problem for immediate attention. It is well and good to be concerned about helping other peoples and other nations, but I believe we can do more in fighting the Communist menace which threatens our country and the world, by maintaining a strong and efficient economy at home, than by squandering our substance worldwide while depriving our own people of needed benefits.

If this bill is passed, it will immediately give encouragement and confidence to the nearly 6 million farm families who are concerned one way or another with

the dairy industry and to the several millions of people in urban communities who depend for their livelihood upon that industry. It will insure adequate supplies of milk and butterfat so that there will be no danger of failure of the supply of this vital food for our children. It will add to the national prosperity. It will help to stabilize our whole agricultural plant.

I hope that the Members of the House will give serious consideration to this bill so that we may pass it quickly as assurance to the farmer and the dairy industry that they have not been deserted by their Government, and that Congress is concerned with keeping the dairy industry solvent and healthy.

SENATE

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1954

(Legislative day of Friday, June 11, 1954)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. Charles L. Cockrell, pastor, First Baptist Church, Garland, Tex., offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father, Thou who art from everlasting to everlasting, we thank Thee for Thy many blessings. We are deeply grateful for Thy immeasurable love. Thy word has been a lamp unto our feet and a light unto our pathway. We are conscious of Thy wonderful promise, "Call unto Me and I will answer thee."

Lord, grant all of us wisdom and divine guidance throughout this day and may Thy grace and love abound in all of our hearts eternally, is our prayer. In Thy name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, June 11, 1954, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 8983. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain lands by the United States to the city of Muskogee, Okla.; and

H. R. 9474. An act to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, as acting chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I ask unanimous consent that the committee be allowed to meet this afternoon to hear the testimony of General Gruenther on the West European situation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, after consultation with the minority leader, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Executive Calendar, for action on new reports.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service are confirmed en bloc.

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Warren Atherton, of California, to be

a member of the National Security Training Commission, for a term of 5 years, expiring June 19, 1959.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

IN THE ARMY

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations in the Army are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of the nominations confirmed today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, before the Senate resumes consideration of the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill, immediately following the quorum call, there may be the customary morning hour for the transaction of routine business, under the usual 2-minute limitation on speeches.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Morning business is in order.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

ACCEPTANCE OF DECORATIONS BY CERTAIN RETIRED PERSONNEL TENDERED BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize certain retired personnel of the United States Government to accept and wear decorations tendered them by certain foreign countries (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT ON ADVANCE PLANNING PROGRAM

A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the administration of the advance planning program, for the quarter ended March 31, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Public Works.

AUDIT REPORT ON BUREAU OF NARCOTICS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON GLENDO UNIT, WYOMING, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a letter of comments from the Bureau of the Budget on a report on the Glendo unit, Wyoming, Missouri River Basin project, transmitted to the Congress on April 2, 1954 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON CANTON PROJECT, OKLAHOMA

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Canton project, Oklahoma, relating to the irrigation of certain land along the North Canadian River, in the vicinity of the towns of Canton and Geary, Okla. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES MARITIME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the United States Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce, relating to the action taken by that Administration under section 217 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PAYMENT OF CERTAIN CLAIMS FOR INJURIES ARISING OUT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE ARMY

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Rodolfo C. Delgado, Jesus M. Laguna, and Vicente D. Reynante (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS—WITHDRAWAL OF NAMES

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, withdrawing the names of certain aliens whose deportation had been suspended, heretofore transmitted to the Senate (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GRANTING ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law,

copies of orders entered granting admission into the United States of certain aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GRANTING TEMPORARY ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered granting temporary admission into the United States of certain aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT RELATING TO ANNUITY RIGHTS

A letter from the Chairman, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 11

"Whereas weather protection is of the utmost importance to the State of Louisiana; and

"Whereas weather protection in the Gulf of Mexico is the worst in the United States, the gulf coast being the only coast without a weather station offshore; and

"Whereas there exists a definite need for weather information in this section of the United States; and

"Whereas Congressman T. A. THOMPSON has introduced a bill to require that two Government weather ships be stationed in the Gulf of Mexico to flash warnings to southern States; and

"Whereas three ships are now available (being decommissioned) and the trained crews of these ships are still available in the Coast Guard and, therefore, the only cost will be that of maintenance; and

"Whereas a weather ship will provide trained weather observers and provide a source of advance weather information in the area of the origin of hurricanes and most of the tropical storms in the Gulf of Mexico; and

"Whereas such a service will be beneficial to fishermen, oil operators, coastal and trans-gulf aircraft, coastal and transgulf shipping, farmers and recreational groups planning coastal outings and will be invaluable in rescuing vessels, in navigation and in research as to weather problems: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Louisiana (the House concurring), That the Legislature of the State of Louisiana urges the United States Congress to adopt H. R. 9251 which would place two Government weather ships in the Gulf of Mexico; be it further

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Louisiana (the House concurring), That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to Representative T. A. THOMPSON and to the other members of the Louisiana delegation in the United States Congress and to the House of Representatives and Senate of the Congress of the United States.

"C. E. BARHAM,
Lieutenant Governor and President
of the Senate.

"C. C. ATCOCK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives."

A resolution adopted by the American Baptist Convention, at Minneapolis, Minn.,

favoring the repeal of the act entitled "An act to amend section 1309, Revised Statutes, providing Chaplain for the Military Academy," approved February 18, 1896; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Two resolutions adopted by the Lewis-Clark Wildlife Club, Lewiston, Idaho, relating to the proposed Bruce's Eddy and Penny Cliffs dams on the Clearwater River; to the Committee on Public Works.

A resolution adopted by Parlor No. 247, Native Daughters of the Golden West, Temple City, Calif., relating to the so-called equal rights amendment; ordered to lie on the table.

Resolutions adopted by Petaluma Parlor No. 222, of Petaluma, and Gilroy Parlor 312, of Gilroy, Native Daughters of the Golden West, both of the State of California, protesting against the admission of Red China into the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ELIMINATION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE ADVERTISING IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE—PETITION

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, at the request of Mrs. Roy Moss, of Kevil, Ky., I present a letter in the nature of a petition bearing the names of 71 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in behalf of passage of the so-called Bryson-Langer bills, H. R. 1227, S. 3294, to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KEVIL, KY., June 8, 1954.

HON. EARLE CLEMENTS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Please insert our petition in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the Langer bill, same purpose as Bryson, to come up June 21, bill No. S. 3294.

Thanking you for this favor for the good of all.

Mrs. Roy Moss.

THE SO-CALLED MCCARTHY HEARINGS—RESOLUTION OF THE OKLAHOMA PRESS ASSOCIATION

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to a resolution which was adopted last week by the Oklahoma Press Association, in annual convention at Ardmore, Okla. The Oklahoma Press Association represents both the large and the small newspapers, the dailies and the weeklies. I believe it more clearly represents public opinion in Oklahoma than does any other group of which I know.

I desire to read the resolution, which is concise:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE OKLAHOMA PRESS ASSOCIATION AT ITS MEETING AT ARDMORE, OKLA.

Whereas the United States Senate has permitted its historic and constitutional role in Government to be subjected to needless criticism by the McCarthy hearings: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Oklahoma Press Association cause the President of the United States Senate to be informed that this as-

sociation believes it can better serve the Nation as a part of the legislative branch rather than permitting a Member to attempt to usurp the constitutional functions and duties of the executive and judicial.

MARSDEN BELLATTI,
Chairman, Resolutions Committee.

Mr. President, the editors of both the small newspapers and the large newspapers in Oklahoma realize that the appropriations bill now pending before the Senate carries an item of \$78,282,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The editors and owners of the Oklahoma newspapers realize that the FBI is a non-political organization created for the purpose of protecting the security of the United States of America, and that the FBI historically has distinguished itself in its efforts to afford such protection. They believe that the major responsibility for protecting the Nation's security must necessarily fall on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, rather than to have any group outside the executive branch attempt to usurp prerogatives which the Constitution firmly places on the Chief Executive.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WATKINS, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

H. R. 2231. A bill to authorize the negotiation and ratification of separate settlement contracts with the Sioux Indians of the Lower Brule and the Crow Creek Reservations in South Dakota for Indian lands and rights acquired by the United States for the Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir, Missouri River development, to authorize a transfer of funds from the Secretary of Defense to the Secretary of the Interior and to authorize an appropriation for the removal from the taking area of the Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir, Missouri River development, and the reestablishment of the Indians of the Yankton Indian Reservation in South Dakota; with amendments (Rept. No. 1594).

By Mr. PURTELL (for Mr. COOPER), from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with an amendment:

H. R. 4496. A bill to authorize and direct the conveyance of certain lands to the Board of Education of Prince Georges County, Upper Marlboro, Md., so as to permit the construction of public educational facilities urgently required as a result of increased defense and other essential Federal activities in the District of Columbia and its environs (Rept. No. 1595); and

H. R. 9040. A bill to authorize cooperative research in education (Rept. No. 1596).

By Mr. PURTELL (for Mr. COOPER), from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with amendments:

H. R. 7434. A bill to establish a National Advisory Committee on Education (Rept. No. 1597); and

H. R. 7601. A bill to provide for a White House Conference on Education (Rept. No. 1598).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MARTIN (by request):

S. 3602. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILGORE (for himself and Mr. NEELY):

S. 3603. A bill to limit the procurement of fuels of foreign origin by the armed services for use within the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

(See the remarks of Mr. KILGORE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CLEMENTS:

S. 3604. A bill to amend the act providing financial assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities in order to change the 3-percent deduction under section 3 (c) of such act to a 3-percent minimum requirement; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. MILLIKIN (by request):

S. 3605. A bill to abolish the offices of Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Register of the Treasury and to provide for an Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs and an additional Assistant Secretary in the Treasury Department; to the Committee on Finance.

PROCUREMENT OF FOREIGN FUELS BY ARMED SERVICES

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] and myself, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to limit the procurement of fuels of foreign origin by the armed services for use within the United States, and for other purposes.

I ask unanimous consent to make a brief statement in explanation of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the Senator from West Virginia may proceed.

The bill (S. 3603) to limit the procurement of fuels of foreign origin by the armed services for use within the United States, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. KILGORE (for himself and Mr. NEELY), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, while the several segments of the Republican Party ponder the matter of foreign-trade policy, it becomes the bipartisan duty of the Members of this Congress to initiate a program which will at least put a stop to those imports contributing to the deterioration of vital defense industries. In view of the critical world situation, particularly with reference to events in Indochina, there can be no compromising of our defense standards under any circumstances. Regardless of the methods which will be employed to meet the Red challenge, the fact remains that never before has the national defense required closer attention. Never before in America's history—since the time when the first flag was adopted by the Colonies, 177 years ago today—has a hostile force controlled such a preponderance of the world's populace or pursued its aggression with such godless ferocity.

There is no denying these conditions. Despite our earnest devotion to peace among all peoples, the threat of war is ever present. As a consequence, the national defense is a factor that must be inherent in every decision by both the executive and the legislative branches of this country. Unfortunately, however, the present administration is persisting

in playing "scrabble" with our foreign-trade policy.

I ask the Members of the Senate to consider carefully what is happening to this Nation's coal industry. Since 1946, foreign residual oil has been progressively encroaching upon domestic fuel markets along our Atlantic seaboard, and to so great an extent that the coal industry in many of our mining areas is now becoming completely paralyzed. Mines are closing and miners are moving into other sections of the country in search of work.

As a result of the decline in coal production, railroad traffic has been gravely affected. Many of the men who were engaged in hauling coal to market are now on the lists of the unemployed, with others attempting to find new occupations. Railroad hoppers and gondolas normally in the service of transporting coal from the mines of West Virginia and other producing States are rusting on sidings, some of them entirely unfit for further use.

In the event of an emergency, our mines will not be ready to produce the coal needed to supply the country's fuel requirements, and railroads will have neither the rolling stock nor the experienced personnel to move the coal to where it is needed. From the last year of peace in Europe in the 1930's until the time that allied forces were ready to storm the beach at Normandy, America's bituminous coal requirements increased by 75 percent. This supply was forthcoming because we had a 6-year span in which to gear our men and our machinery for the task ahead. But in this day of jet aircraft and fantastically superior weapons, no such time factor can be counted on. We must be ready at a moment's notice to mobilize our maximum industrial strength if we are unwilling to chance disaster. Yet despite this knowledge, the administration is permitting the coal industry of this country to continue downhill in favor of political imponderables that are anathema to every concept of national leadership.

The answer to the serious problem now confronting us is a quota limitation on residual oil imports without delay. To enact legislation of this type under an administration whose first love is big business becomes a difficult proposition, however, so while the political feasibility is being studied, I am introducing today a bill that will provide fuel security for military establishments and defense industries, and I trust that the Senate will lose no time in taking up this vital measure.

Mr. President, the armed services of the United States must not depend upon foreign sources for their fuel requirements. My bill, therefore, is designed to guarantee an adequate supply at all times regardless of world conditions.

Specifically, the title of the bill is: "To limit the procurement of fuels of foreign origin by the armed services for use within the United States, and for other purposes." The bill provides:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) except as expressly authorized by this act, no fuel shall be procured pursuant to the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 for use by any of

the services named in section 2 (a) of that act unless such fuel has been—

(1) Mined or otherwise extracted within the United States, in the case of fuel procured for use in the form and state in which it was mined or extracted; or

(2) Derived from raw material mined or otherwise extracted within the United States, in the case of fuel derived by refining or processing from any raw material.

(b) The prohibition contained in subsection (a) shall not apply to the procurement outside the United States of such quantities of fuel as may be reasonably required to provide a source of power for the propulsion of any vessel or aircraft from any place outside the United States to any place in the United States; nor shall the prohibition apply to the procurement in times of war of such quantities of fuel as may be reasonably required to provide a source of heat and power for military installations located outside the continental United States.

(c) As used in this section—

(1) the term "United States" means the continental United States;

(2) the term "fuel" includes coal, oil, and gas in any form, and any product derived wholly or in chief part from coal, oil, or gas which is used principally as a source of heat, energy, or power.

Sec. 2. Section 1 of the act of June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036, as amended; 41 U. S. C. 35), is amended by adding thereto the following new subsection:

"(f) That no part of such contract will be performed nor will any of the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment to be manufactured or furnished under said contract be manufactured or fabricated in any plant, factory, or building in which there is used any fuel which has not been—

"(1) mined or otherwise extracted within the United States, in the case of fuel procured for use in the form and state in which it was mined or extracted; or

"(2) derived from raw material mined or otherwise extracted within the United States, in the case of fuel derived by refining or processing from any raw material.

"As used in this subsection, the term 'fuel' includes coal, oil, and gas in any form, and any product derived wholly or in chief part from coal, oil, or gas which is used principally as a source of heat, energy, or power."

In addition to safeguarding the fuel potential for military facilities and for industries upon which the armed services depend for supplies and equipment, this bill will have a tendency to keep in line the heavy fuel costs our Defense Department incurs in the operation of its vast establishment. During hearings in 1950 before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare studying causes of unemployment, my distinguished colleague from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], who was chairman of the subcommittee, permitted me the opportunity of questioning a director of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, which is accountable for so much of the foreign residual oil poured into our fuel markets. On the theory that residual oil is dumped on American markets at whatever price is necessary to undersell coal, I questioned the Standard Oil official as to whether I was correct in assuming that low residual oil prices could be compensated by charging more for gasoline and other products. His reply, which I quote, is important because it confirms that cheap residual oil can become a very great expense to the Defense Department and to every other

user of higher grade liquid fuels. He said:

Well, Senator KILGORE, it is very difficult to tell what the cost of any product in the oil industry is. So far as I know there is no accepted method of calculation. When you have a multiproduct industry, which has frequently been likened to the case of butcher cutting up a steak, you just cannot tell how much the steak and how much the hamburger costs. The total cost of the steel and the labor is the thing that counts * * * the costing of the individual products in the oil business is just an arbitrary matter. There are a dozen different ways of figuring it out. There is no accepted way, and the thing that counts is whether overall, the cost of the crude, plus the manufacturing, plus the transportation, brings you back in total, because of the realization of all the products.

In other words, with low-cost residual oil fuel we have high-cost gasoline. What the oil companies lose on the bananas they pick up on the peanuts.

Since the United States Defense Department is the largest buyer of fuels in the world—and since a great proportion of the fuels used is gasoline and other higher grade products, it stands to reason that the Government is the greatest loser dollarwise, as well as securitywise, when it encourages the dumping of residual oil imports on American markets. My bill will thus contribute to the overall reduction in fuel prices while removing dependence upon foreign sources of energy that would not be available in times of hostilities.

Without discussing the merits of what our Government representatives may be planning with regard to Indochina, the fact remains that they are playing with fire and that an explosion could be touched off at any time. If that time comes, let us not be in a position of having our defense establishments caught short. I urge that prompt attention be given to the bill which, for my colleague [Mr. NEELY] and myself, I have introduced today.

CREATION OF CERTAIN UNITED STATES JUDGESHIPs — AMENDMENT

Mr. UPTON submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2910) providing for the creation of certain United States judgeships, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 8983. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain lands by the United States to the city of Muskogee, Okla.; and

H. R. 9474. An act to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

PRINTING OF REVIEW OF REPORT ON TILLAMOOK BAY AND BAR, OREG. (S. DOC. NO. 128)

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I present a letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to a reso-

lution of the Committee on Public Works, dated June 20, 1952, a report dated April 1, 1954, from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of a report on Tillamook Bay and Bar, Oreg., and I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed as a Senate document, with illustrations, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PRINTING OF REVIEW OF REPORT ON LITTLE SIOUX RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, IOWA (S. DOC. NO. 127)

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I present a letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to a resolution of the Committee on Public Works dated September 18, 1952, a report dated April 15, 1954, from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, being a review of a report on Little Sioux River and tributaries, Iowa, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed as a Senate document, with illustrations, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE RECORD

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

By Mr. IVES:

Statement prepared by him relating to Baltic Genocide Day, the anniversary of brutal and infamous treatment of the people of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, at the hands of the Communist invaders.

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

Mrs. BOWRING. Mr. President, it is my confident hope that within a very short time we shall be dealing on the floor of the Senate with one of the most important issues in the domestic program of the administration. I refer to the question of agricultural legislation, which, among all domestic issues, is among the most vital, if not the most important, to our great Midwest agricultural area.

It is my personal opinion that it is an issue on which we should have an opportunity for a clear-cut vote, and not one to be dealt with by indirection. It is my belief that the decisions should be made directly, not indirectly.

As we approach this question, I commend to the attention of my colleagues in the Senate an editorial which appeared in the Norfolk Daily News, Norfolk, Nebr., and which was reprinted in the June 7 issue of the Omaha World-

Herald. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE FARMERS DIDN'T PROTEST

South Dakota farmers had a chance to record their wrath at the Benson farm program, and they didn't take advantage of it. Evidently they aren't as mad as administration opponents say they are.

The two Democratic candidates for governor campaigned against the flexible support program of the administration and told the farmers it would ruin them. They had expected to build up a huge protest vote. But the protests didn't come. The anti-administration candidates got only about one-third as many votes as the Eisenhower supporters.

This confirms what many have been saying, that the protests are coming from the political farmers instead of the dirt farmers. Some of the Members of Congress from the Farm Belt have been shouting against any change in the 90 percent of parity supports, or even demanding 100 percent. The President's opponents have been licking their chops over what they believed to be a savory political dish. They talked about rebellion among the farmers. But no evidence of a serious uprising is discernible at this time. The South Dakota vote is only one of the exhibits that show the farmer is much calmer than some of his assertive spokesmen.

Another exhibit is Representative A. L. MILLER's poll. From a predominately rural district, 53.3 percent favored flexible farm supports, 2.3 percent favored no support at all. There's a substantial majority for the President's program or less.

The farmers evidently are as disturbed as the administration over the piling up of price-depressing surpluses and are ready to accept some plan which will remedy the evident weaknesses of the present system.

SUGGESTED ACTION BY UNITED NATIONS IN INDOCHINA CRISIS—AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION IN SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, on page 1 of the New York Times of this morning appears an article with the following headline: "Bid to U. N. Urged in Indochina Case—Australian Favors an Appeal by Laos and Cambodia on Communist Aggression."

The article, written from Geneva by Tillman Durdin, states that the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Richard G. Casey, is advocating that the Communist Viet Minh aggressors against the Indochinese States of Laos and Cambodia be brought before the United Nations. He says Australia would support a direct appeal to the United Nations by Laos and Cambodia; and, in answer to a question, he indicated that this idea had originated with the governments of these two Indochinese States.

The article also reports that Mr. Casey regards the war in Cambodia and Laos as a clear case of foreign invasion, since the Communist troops fighting there come from across the border of Vietnam, which is politically, ethnically, and culturally distinct and separate from Laos and Cambodia. He further states that

he believes the French will no longer oppose this kind of direct appeal:

I would expect the French attitude to be different now from a month or two ago.

Mr. President, this is the second effort by governments other than our own to bring the southeast Asia crisis before the United Nations, which, as all of us know, has been established to deal with threats to the peace. Thailand has also submitted an appeal to the United Nations. Secretary Dulles last week made it clear that the United States will support the Thailand resolution. The Security Council will debate it this week.

Since April 20, there has been pending before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a resolution calling for United States action to take the Indochina war before the United Nations. I submitted the resolution (S. Res. 232) in the hope that it would provide the President with a legislative instrumentality by which he could move to bring the United Nations peace-enforcement machinery to bear even before the disastrous Geneva conference began. There has been no action on the resolution.

The Geneva Conference is now approaching its end. Today I repeat my plea to the President to bring this terrible conflict before the United Nations. He does not need Senate action on my resolution, of course, in order to accomplish this. All he needs to do is to act within the provisions of the charter.

Once again I call attention to a gap in our diplomatic defenses in southeast Asia. The United States still does not have an ambassador or minister in the capitals of either Laos or Cambodia, although Cambodia is represented in Washington by an ambassador, and Laos by a minister. It seems to me that the very least the United States can do, to show its respect and support for the governments of these two small nations, is to send them full diplomatic representation, instead of depending, as now, on chargé d'affaires acting through the United States Embassy in the capital of Vietnam. If we have an ambassador at Saigon, why not an ambassador or a minister at the capitals of Laos and Cambodia?

Again I urge that the President appoint to these two states envoys of the same rank as the envoys which those two countries have in Washington.

Once more I repeat my strong belief that we should take steps at once to bring the Indochina crisis to the United Nations.

I ask unanimous consent that the New York Times article to which I have referred be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BID TO U. N. URGED IN INDOCHINA CASE—AUSTRALIAN FAVORS AN APPEAL BY LAOS AND CAMBODIA ON COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

(By Tillman Durdin)

GENEVA, June 13.—Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister for External Affairs, advocated tonight that the United Nations deal with Viet Minh's aggression in the Indochinese states of Cambodia and Laos.

He said Australia would support the two countries in a direct appeal to the world organization.

Mr. Casey, asserting that the warfare in Cambodia and Laos appeared to be a clear case of foreign invasion, said he could not understand how the Communists defended the presence of their forces since the Viet Minh troops involved were Vietnamese. He pointed out that Cambodia and Laos were racially and culturally different from neighboring Vietnam.

Asked whether Cambodia and Laos contemplated a United Nations appeal, Mr. Casey replied: "I think you will find that the idea originated with them."

TALKS IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

The Australian, who arrived here yesterday afternoon, had been in Geneva for the opening stages of the conference on Far-Eastern affairs, but returned home for the recent national elections. He has resumed leadership of the Australian delegation.

Mr. Casey had stopped off in New Delhi for discussions with Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister. He also visited Karachi for talks with Pakistani leaders.

Since his arrival Mr. Casey has conferred with Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, United States Under Secretary of State. This afternoon he participated in a conference with Mr. Eden, General Smith, and Jean Chauvel, French Ambassador to Switzerland, on allied strategy in the talks on Indochina.

Mr. Casey's advocacy of an appeal by Cambodia and Laos came as the Indochinese phase of the conference—like that on Korea—faced a gloomy and uncertain outlook. British sources said the views expressed yesterday by Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, in a private talk with Mr. Eden, had not given any basis for optimism. The British official, who decided not to see Mr. Molotov again today as he originally planned, felt he should report to the allied delegations prior to another meeting with the Russian.

Accordingly, Mr. Eden conferred this afternoon with General Smith and M. Chauvel, who is heading the French delegation in the absence in Paris of Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister. Mr. Casey, who was talking with Mr. Eden when the French and United States officials arrived, was asked to join the meeting.

No details were made public about the talks at Mr. Eden's villa. It was announced, however, that he probably would meet Mr. Molotov again tomorrow in another effort to establish a basis for further conferences on Korea and Indochina.

Most non-Communist delegations here see little scope for further discussions on Indochina as long as the Communists hold to the view that they should have a veto in armistice-control groups and insist on treating Viet Minh activity in Cambodia and Laos on the same basis as that in Vietnam. The Communists' stand on these issues, as well as their insistence on a political settlement in Indochina in conjunction with an armistice, was reiterated by Mr. Molotov in his talk with Mr. Eden.

The French Cabinet crisis continued today to provide another depressing factor in Allied circles. M. Bidault was reported in French quarters to be planning to be back in Geneva tomorrow, but the extent of his authority to speak for France was highly uncertain.

The Australian Minister said it was difficult to see what could be achieved by further negotiations with the Communists and declared their attitude had strengthened cooperation among the non-Communist powers. He said if the Geneva talks failed, the time would approach for discussing firm defensive arrangements in southeast Asia.

Asked if this would involve drawing a definite defense line, Mr. Casey replied in the affirmative.

Commenting on the fact that heretofore France had opposed a direct appeal to the United Nations by any of the Indochinese states, he said: "I would expect the French attitude to be different now from a month or two ago."

INTERNATIONAL UNITY—ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, in the course of his recent trip in the West the Secretary of State, the Honorable John Foster Dulles, delivered an address entitled "International Unity" before the 45th annual convention of the Rotary International at the Civic Auditorium in Seattle, Wash., on June 10. I ask unanimous consent that this important address be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

It is inspiring to see here the representatives of many different countries. You are here because you share the ideals represented by the Rotary International. Thus diversity manifests unity.

Diversity often seems a troublesome fact. But the richness of life is, above all, due to differences. No two human beings are exactly alike. Each of us is in this sense a minority—a minority of one. On the other hand, there are elements of likeness which bind all mankind together in the brotherhood of a single human family.

There is no problem more difficult than that of trying to build unity on a foundation of diversity. I often have to speak of that at congressional hearings which deal with appropriations for mutual security and foreign aid. I have there emphasized that we should not limit our friendly cooperation to those who agree with us on all points. A free society, I have pointed out, implies difference.

On the other hand, we must not be blind to the fact that differences can mount to a point where they become a real danger. The degree of difference that is tolerable depends on the degree of peril, and there come times when differences must be voluntarily submerged.

Perhaps today there is too much difference between the members of the non-Communist world. Certainly the differences seriously multiply the burden of conducting foreign affairs.

However, we can rejoice in the fact that we can maintain the lofty goal of fruitful co-existence between difference and unity. The Communists have given up in despair trying to achieve that goal. They have adopted a materialistic creed which exalts conformity and which treats human differences as evils to be forcibly suppressed. The dictatorship of the proletariat determines what each individual shall do, where and how he and she shall work, what they shall think, and what they shall believe. In that way they get a kind of unity. It is, however, a unity which is bought at a terrible price, the price of denying the dignity and worth of the individual human being.

Rather than pay that price we should accept all the burdens and the frequent failures which inevitably result from trying to combine unity and diversity. Also we can know that in this matter time works for us. There are circumstances under which conformity can be imposed, perhaps for long. But no iron discipline, no police state system, can overcome the spiritual and natural forces which make men different. Those who

stake their future on enforced conformity are bound to fail.

THE UNITED NATIONS

It is, however, not enough to rejoice in our difference. We must find ways whereby, despite differences, we can cooperate. In an era when science has almost obliterated distance it is inevitable that men should create institutions for association. Of these, the most significant is the United Nations.

There are, I know, many who are discouraged about the United Nations because they feel it represents too much difference. Some would prefer to have the membership reduced so that the residual would represent greater conformity. I admit that the present differences, coupled with present voting procedures, impair the utility of the United Nations as an active body. But this could be remedied without constantly reducing membership as a means to gain efficiency.

KOREA

That the United Nations can set forces in motion was shown in Korea. There, for the first time in history, an international organization actually acted to meet aggression and to throw it back. Sixteen members joined with the Republic of Korea to fight until the aggressors had been thwarted and the situation was such that the United Nations felt that it had achieved those objectives which justified the use of force. Then the United States, acting on behalf of the United Nations, negotiated an armistice. Now, at Geneva, we have joined with the Republic of Korea and others to seek a peace which will unify Korea in freedom.

The Communist aggressor group insist, however, that any solution shall be on terms which exclude the United Nations as being itself a wrongdoer because it opposed their aggression.

I do not believe that this is an issue which should be compromised. Many men from many lands have gone to Korea and have died there in battle. They did so, not because their nations had been specifically pledged to defend Korea but because Korea symbolized a principle of universal application. They sought to develop the authority and prestige of the United Nations as an international force for the peace, security, and justice of all.

The Korean war had better not been fought if in the end the aggressors and their accomplices succeed at Geneva in destroying the United Nations.

INDOCHINA

A second political matter which today causes much concern is the war in Indochina. There the State of Vietnam is the prey of violent forces of rebellion, promoted and equipped from without. The States of Laos and Cambodia have been invaded, and Thailand is threatened.

It may be asked why this situation has not before now been brought to the United Nations. I can assure you that this ignoring of the United Nations was not the choice of the United States.

Now, however, Thailand, one of the members of the United Nations, has taken its situation to the United Nations and has asked the Security Council to send a peace observation commission to the area. Thailand has our strong support in this matter. Last week the Security Council placed the matter on its agenda by a vote of 10 to 1, the sole dissent coming from the Soviet Union.

It has been suggested that an affirmative response to Thailand's appeal might in some way impede the negotiations at Geneva with reference to possible peace in Indochina. That argument has little validity. A peace observation commission has no authority to make decisions. It is a reporting body. It is the eyes and ears of the world community. It is difficult to see why the negotia-

tions at Geneva would be impeded by the fact that representatives of the United Nations were in the area reporting what was going on. Knowledge has never yet been an impediment to honest negotiation.

COLONIALISM

There is another aspect of the United Nations Charter to which I would refer. That is its declaration favoring increasing self-government by dependent peoples. This provision and the related provisions on trusteeship were largely a product of United States effort.

It was natural that the United States should have taken a lead in this matter. We ourselves are the first colony in modern times to have won independence. We have a natural sympathy with those everywhere who would follow our example.

During recent years Communist propaganda has concentrated on efforts to portray the United States as an imperialist colonialist power. The charge is based upon our close and friendly association with Great Britain, France, and other western European powers which have been, and to some extent still are, colonial powers.

However, it should not be forgotten that during the last 9 years the western colonial powers have given effect to the United Nations Charter pledge to the extent of granting complete political independence to over 600 million people now constituting 10 independent nations. Those who most loudly attack colonialism have themselves, during this same 9-year period, extended their despotism to over 600 million people and deprived all or part of 11 once-free nations of any semblance of genuine independence.

Never before has the art of the "big lie" been so boldly practiced.

I would not have you think that we are complacent about the colonial situation. Abuses persist, and there has been a slowing down of the process of granting increased self-government. That, however, is largely due to the Soviet Communist strategy of using nationalism as a device whereby it can absorb the colonial peoples.

That plot is in active operation. Throughout the newly liberated areas and those which seek liberty Communists operate, usually disguised as local patriots. They are, in fact, the new imperialist colonialists.

What is going on in Indochina is a classic example of this Communist strategy. There, a Moscow-indoctrinated Communist, Ho Chi Minh, was sent first to China and then to Indochina to exploit the nationalistic aspirations of the people. In Indochina, he utilized a revolutionary movement that attracted much genuine native support. He committed it to a violent effort which could only succeed with the aid of training and supplies from the Communist countries. This created a dependence upon external Communist support such that if any of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia should now end in the control of Ho Chi Minh, they would not, in fact, be independent. They would be amalgamated into the Soviet-Chinese Communist orbit under a ruthless dictatorship, accepting the iron discipline of the Soviet Communist Party as the self-proclaimed "general staff of the world proletariat."

In much of the world the conditions created by Communist strategy are such that the realization of genuine independence has become a task of infinite difficulty and delicacy.

I can assure you of two things:

1. The United States is pushing for self-government. We do so more than is publicly known, for in these matters open pressures are rarely conducive to the best results.

2. When we exercise restraint, it is because of a reasoned conviction that quick action would not, in fact, produce true independ-

ence. Indeed, in some situations hasty action would spell confusion and division which would be the transition to a captivity far worse than present dependence.

The United States some time ago outlined the conditions, which, in its opinion, would justify the creation of a collective defense of Southeast Asia. At the head of the list of those conditions was the stipulation that there must be assurance that the French will, in fact, make good on their July 3, 1953, declaration of intention to grant complete independence. The United States will never fight for colonialism.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY SYSTEMS

The United States, in addition to its loyal membership in the United Nations, is also a member of various regional and security arrangements. These are authorized by the United Nations Charter, and they operate within the framework of that charter. The two major security arrangements are that created by the Rio Pact of the Americas, with 21 members nations, and that created by the North Atlantic Treaty, with 14 members.

It is, perhaps, unfortunate that security has to be sought other than in the United Nations itself. The United Nations Security Council was designed to have "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security." But it is not dependable because of the veto power. In the case of the aggression against Korea, the Security Council was able to function because the Soviet Union was at that time boycotting the Security Council. In the main, however, the veto power has been so misused by the Soviet Union, which has cast 58 vetoes, that the Security Council is not dependable.

Because of this paralysis of the Security Council, certain nations, which were bound together by ties of fellowship and of common danger, have organized for their collective security under article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

These organizations also face their problems. Indeed, both the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization of American States Treaties face difficult tests.

NATO

In Western Europe, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has been built on the assumption that there would be created a unity in Western Europe which would embrace both France and Germany and end the possibility of such differences as, in the past, have led to recurrent wars of ever-growing intensity. To that end, the French proposed a European Defense Community. It would comprise six nations of Western Continental Europe, which would create a European army, which in Europe would wholly replace their national armies. This would mean that there would not be in Europe separate armies of France and Germany, but that in Europe the military forces of both countries would be merged with that of other forces into a European force, not subject to national direction and not usable to serve national ambitions.

After extended negotiation, a treaty to create the European Defense Community was signed a little over 2 years ago. Within the last year, the process of ratification has been completed by 4 of the 6 signatory nations. The United Kingdom and the United States have ratified the interdependent treaties with West Germany and have formally pledged close political and military association with the EDC. However, ratification by France and Italy is still in suspense. In both of these countries the opponents of EDC, fearing the results of a vote, have pursued delaying tactics. Meanwhile, tension is reappearing between countries of continental Europe, and there is danger that the old forces of divisive hatred will again gain control and recreate the conditions which have,

in the past, bred war. The time for unity is fast running out.

The United States has in recent years made a tremendous investment in Western Europe.

In 1917, when it seemed that Europe might fall under the militaristic rule of the German Kaiser, we joined the battle and, through a great outpouring of manpower and economic resources, helped to turn back the despotic threat.

Again in 1940, when much of Europe had been overrun by the armies of Nazi Germany, the United States threw its weight into the scales and went on to play a major part in rolling back that new threat of despotism.

During the postwar period we underwrote a gigantic economic and military program in aid of Europe, represented by the Marshall plan and the buildup of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

These three efforts, within a single generation, have cost us much. There is scarcely a village in the United States that does not display a roll of honor listing the names of their young men who died fighting in defense of Western civilization. Our national debt has grown from about \$3 billion in 1917 to about \$260 billion at the present time. The greater part of that represents the economic cost of the three efforts I have described.

United States policy with respect to Europe is based on a strong and viable Europe which increases the security of the United States and the remainder of the free world. However, it is fundamental that Europe itself must furnish the preponderant strength to insure its own security. This, we believe, is only possible if the resources of the individual nations of Western Europe are joined together. In other words, Europe must make best collective use of its individual capabilities if it is to attain real strength. The additional resources which the United States can devote to building this strength will be meaningless if they are not combined with the resources of a Western Europe which is organized on the principle of unity. If Western Europe is to remain divided and hence perpetually weak, then there may have to be a basic shift in United States policy. I hope and believe that this necessity will be spared us. But it would be foolish not to recognize the gravity of the issues which now test the North Atlantic Organization.

THE AMERICAS

In the Americas also, a testing is in process. Our hemisphere has been relatively free from strife because there has been respect for the principles which, 130 years ago, were laid down by President Monroe and the great leaders in other American States. There were two basic principles, the first being that the American States would not tolerate an expansion in this hemisphere of the colonial domains of the European powers. The second was that they would not tolerate the extension to this hemisphere of the political system of any despotic European power.

These principles have been embodied in various multilateral treaties and declarations of the American States.

At the tenth inter-American conference, held at Caracas, Venezuela, last March, it became the unpleasant duty of the American States to declare that if international communism gained control of the political institutions of any American state, that would threaten all the American states and endanger the peace.

Only one of the American states voted against that resolution. That was Guatemala. Subsequently, the Communists shipped to Guatemala, from behind the Iron Curtain, a large amount of munitions of war. This was done surreptitiously through the use of false manifests and false clearances.

It is obvious that the alien intervention, which led to the Declaration of Caracas, has become more pronounced and the subser-

vieny of one of the American states to alien despotism has been increased.

Efforts are being made to obscure this very serious problem. It is alleged that the real concern of the United States in Guatemala is not international communism but the protection of United States investments. Several months ago this Government suggested that the dispute between the Guatemalan Government and the United Fruit Co. be submitted to an international court of arbitration. We hope that that suggestion will be accepted by the Guatemalan Government. However, let me emphasize this. If the problem of United States investors in Guatemala were to be solved tomorrow to the entire satisfaction of all parties the attitude of the United States Government with respect to the dangers of Communist penetration in this hemisphere—and in Guatemala in particular—would remain precisely the same.

I hope that the Organization of American States will be able to help the people of Guatemala to rid themselves of the malignant force which has seized on them. As a member of this organization, the United States inevitably takes a sympathetic interest in the courageous efforts of Guatemalans in all walks of life to ward off Communist attempts to destroy the freedom and independence of Guatemala. If they do not succeed, the whole body of the Organization of American States may be corrupted and we shall see in the American continents the same forces which have brought war and captivity and misery to so many hundreds and millions in Europe and Asia.

That is the evil design. I believe that it will be thwarted by peaceful, collective processes. If so, the Organizations of American States will attain a new stature and exert a new influence. The American Republics will have shown that diversity can unite so that it produces, not confusion, but enlightened action.

THE UNITED STATES ATTITUDE

Let me in conclusion say a word or two about the attitude of my own country, its government and its people, toward these international problems.

We do not assume that we have any mandate to run the world. Nothing indeed would be less in keeping with our traditions and our ideals.

The founders of this Nation breathed into it a sense of mission. They called on our people to show others, by conduct and example, that a free society could produce good fruits. That has been and still is our basic foreign policy. Twice, during this generation, we have departed from our tradition by developing vast military power and using it abroad. Our sea, air and land forces were spread over the surface of much of the globe. In both cases, as soon as the common peril was ended, we brought our forces home, and we largely dismantled our military establishment. We sought to turn back to concentration upon our own affairs.

We now see that, under modern conditions, there exists a large degree of interdependence. We recognize that we have a measure of power which carries with it certain responsibilities. We are basically a religious people, who believe in the brotherhood of man and in the need to practice the Golden Rule. That leads us to be willing to help others to gain the conditions of security which will help them to realize ideals which they have in common with us.

To say that, however, is far short of saying that the United States accepts a responsibility for all that takes place throughout the world. We do not accept the view that whenever there is trouble anywhere, that is the fault of the United States and we must quickly fix it.

The United States does not believe that it can alone solve problems elsewhere. The

possibilities of solution lie primarily with the peoples directly concerned. It sometimes seems that others deliberately indulge themselves in irresponsible conduct on the theory that the United States will prevent this having serious consequences.

Our role is often misconceived. This is, perhaps, inevitable. It is not readily understood that a nation should take so enlightened a view of its own self-interest that it does much for others without seeking for itself any extension of its political power or national domain. Our motives are sometimes openly suspected. That makes it hard for us here at home to pursue a steady course. However, I hope and believe that we shall continue in our traditional way. None need fear that we shall develop an unhealthy lust for power. Also, I believe that we shall persist in helping others to help them selves gain peace and security and better standards of life in larger freedom.

THE PACIFIC OCEAN—ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, in the course of his recent trip in the West, the Secretary of State, the Honorable John Foster Dulles, delivered an address on the situation in the Pacific, when speaking before the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, at the Biltmore Hotel, in Los Angeles, Calif., on June 11. Because of the importance of this address by the Secretary of State, in connection with the present world tensions, I ask unanimous consent that the address be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE PACIFIC OCEAN

I

It seems appropriate here to speak of the Pacific Ocean. That is responsive to my deep interest derived both from inheritance and experience. My grandfather, as Secretary of State, negotiated the first Hawaiian Annexation Treaty and then he negotiated peace between China and Japan. In the last 4 years, I have dealt with the Pacific area in connection with the Japanese Peace Treaty and the Security Treaties with Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, and Japan, and in relation to Korea. These missions have involved my crossing the Pacific 12 times.

II

For approximately 100 years, between 1830 and 1930, the United States had generally friendly relations with the nations on the other side of this vast ocean, and we faced no threat from that direction.

Since 1930 there has been a change for the worse.

The economic depression of 1929-30 cut Japan's foreign trade in half. It gave the Japanese extremists a chance to press their program for extending the Japanese Empire. In 1931, Japanese aggression began in Manchuria.

Our Government saw the serious implications of that move. Secretary of State Stimson proposed to other countries that there should be united action to restrain Japanese aggression. The answer, in Secretary Stimson's own words, was "a plain rebuff." Matters went from bad to worse until finally there came Pearl Harbor and the Japanese sweep through southeast Asia and the western Pacific.

It took 4 years of terrible war to reverse that situation. Now, happily, the island positions in the Pacific, for the most part, are no longer in hostile hands. Japan is a

friendly power. However, on the mainland the situation is different.

When the Japanese surrender occurred, the Russian Red armies were allowed to penetrate deeply into China and Korea to accept the surrender of Japanese forces. Also, the Soviet Government took over the Manchurian railroads and Port Arthur and the Japanese northern islands, as had been agreed at Yalta. But, in violation of its express agreement, the Soviet gave vast Japanese war supplies to the Chinese Communist forces, so that by the end of 1949, they had gained control of substantially all of the China mainland.

In June 1950 the Communists from North Korea opened their military aggression, and in November 1950, the Chinese Communist regime launched its massive attack against the forces of the United Nations engaged in repelling the Korean aggression.

Also, the Chinese Communist regime has steadily increased material and technical aid to the Communist forces fighting in Indochina. Now at Geneva, the Chinese Communist delegation attacks the United States with venomous words and boldly charges the United Nations itself with being a tool of aggression.

Today, the vast Pacific is a friendly ocean only because the west Pacific islands and two peninsular positions are in friendly hands. Thus, the United States itself holds Okinawa, Guam, and other islands. Also we have security or defense arrangements covering the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Korea, Formosa, and Japan. We are giving supplies to the French Union forces in Indochina. But close behind this island and peninsular screen lies a mainland with many hundreds of millions of people under a despotic rule that is fantastically hostile to us and demonstrably aggressive and treacherous.

III

One problem which must particularly concern us is the economy of Japan, a chain of rocky islands whose area is about that of California.

Japan's population, now grown to 87 million, depends for its livelihood upon foreign trade. Trade is offered by the Communists—at a price. The price is that Japan—the only industrial power in Asia—should cease to cooperate with the United Nations and with the United States as it is now doing and should become a workshop where the abundant raw materials of Asia can be converted into implements for Communist use against the free world. Japan must trade to live, and if the free nations fail to make it possible for Japan to earn its way, then inevitably, though reluctantly, her people would turn elsewhere. This would be stupid from an economic standpoint and folly from a political standpoint. Japan is an excellent customer for our cotton, wheat, and rice. From a political standpoint it requires little imagination to visualize what would happen if Russia, China, and Japan become a united hostile group in the Pacific.

It was difficult enough for the United States to defeat Japan when Japan fought alone in the Pacific with China its enemy and Russia neutral. The free world must shun economic policies which would press Japan into becoming the ally or the tool of Communist China and Soviet Russia.

IV

At the moment, Indochina is the area where international communism most vigorously seeks expansion under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh. Last year President Eisenhower, in his great Chance for Peace address, said that "aggression in Korea and southeast Asia are threats to the whole free community to be met by united action." But the French were then opposed to what they called internationalizing the war. They preferred to treat it as a civil war of rebellion.

However, on July 3, 1953, the French Government made a public declaration of independence for the three associated states, and in September it adopted the so-called Navarre plan, which contemplated a rapid buildup of national native forces. The United States then agreed to underwrite the costs of this plan.

But last winter, the fighting was intensified and the long strain began to tell in terms of the attitude of the French people toward a war then in its eighth year. Last March, after the siege of Dien Bien Phu had begun, I renewed President Eisenhower's proposal that we seek conditions which would permit a united defense for the area. I went to Europe on this mission and it seemed that there was agreement on our proposal. But when we moved to translate that proposal into reality, some of the parties held back because they had concluded that any steps to create a united defense should await the results of the Geneva Conference.

Meanwhile, the burdens of a collective defense in Indochina have mounted. The Communists have practiced their usual dilatory tactics at Geneva, while intensifying their fighting in Indochina. The French and national forces feel the strain of mounting enemy power on their front and of political uncertainty at their rear. I told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week that the situation is grave but by no means hopeless. The future depends largely on decisions awaited at Paris, London, and Geneva.

The situation in Indochina is not that of open military aggression by the Chinese Communist regime. Thus, in Indochina, the problem is one of restoring tranquillity in an area where disturbances are fomented from Communist China, but where there is no open invasion by Communist China. This task of pacification, in our opinion, cannot be successfully met merely by unilateral armed intervention. Some other conditions need to be established. Throughout these Indochina developments, the United States has held to a stable and consistent course and has made clear the conditions which, in its opinion, might justify intervention. These conditions were: an invitation from the present lawful authorities; clear assurance of complete independence to Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam; evidence of concern by the United Nations; a joining in the collective effort of some of the other nations of the area, and assurance that France will not itself withdraw from the battle until it is won.

Only if these conditions were realized could the President and the Congress be justified in asking the American people to make the sacrifices incident to committing our Nation, with others, to using force to help restore peace in the area.

Another problem might, however, arise. If the Chinese Communist regime were to show in Indochina or elsewhere that it is determined to pursue the path of overt military aggression, then the situation would be different and another issue would emerge. That contingency has already been referred to publicly by the President and myself. The President, in his April 16, 1953, address, and I myself, in an address of September 2, 1953, made clear that the United States would take a grave view of any future overt military Chinese Communist aggression in relation to the Pacific or southeast Asia area. Such an aggression would threaten island and peninsular positions which secure the United States and its allies.

If such overt military aggression occurred, that would be a deliberate threat to the United States itself. The United States would, of course, invoke the processes of the United Nations and consult with its allies. But we could not escape ultimate responsibility for decisions closely touching our own security and self-defense.

There are some, particularly abroad, who seem to assume that the attitude of the United States flows from a desire for a general war with Communist China. That is clearly false. If we had wanted such a war, it could easily have been based on the presence of Chinese aggressors in Korea. But last July, in spite of difficulties which at times seemed insuperable, we concluded a Korean armistice with Communist China. How could it be more surely demonstrated that we have both the will to make peace and the competence to make peace?

Your Government wants peace, and the American people want peace. But should there ever be openly launched an attack that the American people would clearly recognize as a threat to our own security, then the right of self-preservation would demand that we—regardless of any other country—meet the issue squarely.

It is the task of statesmanship to seek peace and deter war, while at the same time preserving vital national interests. Under present conditions that dual result is not easy to achieve, and it cannot be achieved at all unless your Government is backed by a people who are willing, if need be, to sacrifice to preserve their vital interests.

At the Geneva Conference I said: "Peace is always easy to achieve—by surrender." Your Government does not propose to buy peace at that price. We do not believe that the American people want peace at that price. So long as that is our national will, and so long as that will is backed by a capacity for effective action, our Nation can face the future with that calm confidence which is the due of those who, in a troubled world, hold fast that which is good.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1955

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). The clerk will state the first committee amendment passed over.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 16, after line 13, it is proposed to insert:

SEC. 111. Any person appointed to the Foreign Service shall receive basic salary at one of the rates of the class to which he is appointed which the Secretary of State shall, taking into consideration his age, qualifications, and experience determine to be appropriate for him to receive.

SEC. 112. The Secretary of State hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place 1 position in grade GS-18, 4 positions in grade GS-17, and 3 positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in addition to those positions in the Department of State presently allocated in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. For the information of the Senate, the clerk will read the unanimous-consent agreement entered into in regard to the pending appropriation bill.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That following the morning business on Monday, June 14, during the further

consideration of H. R. 8067, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, debate on any amendment or motion (including appeals) shall be limited to not exceeding 60 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the mover of any such amendment or motion and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] in the event he is opposed to such an amendment or motion; otherwise, by the mover and the minority leader or some Senator designated by him: *Provided*, That no amendment that is not germane to the subject matter of the said bill shall be received: *And provided further*, That debate upon the bill itself shall be limited to not exceeding 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON]. (June 11, 1954.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. What is the pending amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending amendment is the first committee amendment passed over, on page 16, after line 13, to insert a new section 111.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Am I correct in my understanding that I control the time in opposition to the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas controls one-half hour of time, and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] the remaining half hour.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield 5 minutes to my distinguished colleague, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas yields 5 minutes to the Senator from Montana. The Senator from Montana is recognized.

THE HYDROGEN BOMB TESTS IN THE PACIFIC AND PROTESTS BY THE MARSHALLESE PEOPLE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, scientists of the United States have supervised more than 40 thermonuclear tests and each time that the photos and results were released to the public, everyone became properly impressed by the vast destructive potential of the atomic and hydrogen devices. Each time the bombs are improved and perfected, they have far greater destructive capacity than those dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The average person does not realize the vast power of these weapons, but the most recent tests have brought the consequences a little closer to home. The March 1 hydrogen explosion in the Marshall Islands surpassed the expectations of the United States scientists who devised it, and 379 Americans, natives, and Japanese fishermen were exposed to radiation in this blast. The explosion was from 600 to 700 times greater than that of the atomic bomb that killed 60,000 persons at Hiroshima in World War II.

Damage to the Japanese fishing industry and the harm caused to those af-

fected by radiation may have been exaggerated in some cases, but at the same time it makes one stop and think about this newest of scientific explorations into the unknown areas of massive destruction. The next series of tests may prove to be far more destructive.

The peoples of the Marshall Islands have appealed to the United Nations for action to halt future tests in their area of the Pacific because some of their people have been exposed to radiation and there are a number of their people who have been moved from their home islands.

This petition from the Marshall Islands should receive utmost consideration and concern. During World War II the Marshall Islands were controlled by the Japanese and were developed into military bases and the local peoples were subjected to a great deal of hardship. The United States is now the governing body under the United Nations, but the peoples of these islands are still being moved about because of the atom- and hydrogen-bomb tests with the islands.

Kwajalein Island is being kept for military use. Bikini and Eniwetok were taken away for atomic-bomb tests and their inhabitants were moved to Kili Island and Ujelang Atoll. Two hundred and thirty-six inhabitants of Rongelab and Uterik suffered ill effects from the recent thermonuclear tests in the Pacific proving grounds. They suffered in various degrees from lowering of blood count, burns, nausea, and the falling out of hair from the head and no one can promise their recovery with any degree of certainty. These people have been moved from their home islands to Kwajalein. The islanders are perfectly within their right to ask what next.

The peoples of the Marshall Islands are to be admired for the restraint and moderation with which they have presented their petition, as they have substantial reason to complain.

In addition to their fear of possible miscalculations in any future hydrogen tests, the natives of the Marshall Islands are very much concerned over the increasing number of people who are removed from their land. To be sure, these people will be reimbursed for any financial loss or hardship, but that is not enough. The land is the very life of the people and they want to be reestablished in their original habitat.

United States Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge has issued a statement assuring the Marshallese and the United Nations that United States authorities are doing everything humanly possible to take care of everyone who was in the area affected by the unexpected falling of radioactive materials caused by a shift in the wind during the March 1 test.

The 1954 series of tests are over and only a limited few know when and where the next tests will be. I sincerely hope that top consideration will be given to the people who may be displaced or subjected to possible harmful aftereffects as a result of additional tests of lethal weapons. We experiment daily with new devices and weapons, but we must be extremely cautious when it comes to

experimenting with weapons that involve the safety of human lives and their homes.

Ambassador Lodge's statement before the United Nations has done little to console the Marshallese for their loss. The fact that the AEC has concluded its tests in the Pacific for 1954, is no assurance that they will not resume similar tests in 1955 and again place the lives and homes of the islanders in jeopardy.

How can the people of the Marshall Islands place any faith in the assertions that the scientists "will do everything possible to prevent recurrences" when it is known that the power of the hydrogen weapons cannot be kept completely under control? No one can control the elements of nature that may alter conditions at the last moment. A sudden shift in the wind, as occurred in the March test, can cause radioactive contamination far beyond the danger zone.

We should be assuming a responsible attitude toward the damage that has been done, but, instead, we have sought to minimize the situation. How can anyone assure any of these people that there will be no after effects on their general health because of the falling of radioactive material while at the same time they are suffering from a lowering of the blood count, falling out of hair, burns, and nausea?

The American heritage is based on the protection of the right, lives, and property of individuals. What are we doing in this situation? We are assuming the shameful position of denying individual rights to the peoples of the Marshall Islands whom we are obligated under the trusteeship agreement to protect.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks the following documents: Copy of the petition from the Marshallese people to the United Nations; a copy of the statement issued by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge; editorial entitled "A Retreat From Horror," published in the Christian Science Monitor of March 26, 1954; article entitled "Natives Call Selves Poisoned People," written by William J. Vaughn, and published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of June 10, 1954; and an article entitled "Marshalls Fear Lagoons' Loss as Biggest H-Bomb Danger," published in the Washington Evening Star of June 10, 1954.

There being no objection, the petition, statement, editorial, and articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**PETITION FROM THE MARSHALLESE PEOPLE
CONCERNING THE PACIFIC ISLANDS**

APRIL 20, 1954.

To: The United Nations.

From: The Marshallese people.

Subject: Complaint regarding the explosion of lethal weapons within our home islands.

The following should not be misconstrued as a repudiation of the United States as our governing agency for the United Nations under the trusteeship agreement, for, aside from the complaint registered in this petition, we have found the American administration by far the most agreeable one in our memory. But in view of the increasing danger from the experiments with deadly explosives thousands of times more powerful

than anything previously known to man, the lethal effects of which have already touched the inhabitants of two of the atolls in the Marshalls, namely, Rongelab and Uterik, who are now suffering in various degrees from "lowering of blood count," burns, nausea, and the falling off of hair from the head, and whose complete recovery no one can promise with any certainty, we, the Marshallese people feel that we must follow the dictates of our consciences to bring forth this urgent plea to the United Nations, which has pledged itself to safeguard the life, liberty, and the general well-being of the people of the trust territory, of which the Marshallese people are a part.

The Marshallese people are not only fearful of the danger to their persons from these deadly weapons in case of another miscalculation, but they are also very concerned for the increasing number of people who are being removed from their land.

Land means a great deal to the Marshallese. It means more than just a place where you can plant your food crops and build your houses; or a place where you can bury your dead. It is the very life of the people. Take away their land and their spirits go also.

The Marshall Islands are all low coral atolls with land area where food plants can be cultivated quite limited, even for today's population of about 11,000 people. But the population is growing rapidly; the time when this number will be doubled is not far off.

The Japanese had taken away the best portions of the following atolls: Jaluit, Kwajalein, Eniwetok, Mille, Maloelap, and Wotje to be fortified as part of their preparation for the last war, World War II. So far, only Imedj Island, on Jaluit Atoll, has been returned to its former owners.

For security reasons, Kwajalein Island is being kept for the military use. Bikini and Eniwetok were taken away for atomic-bomb tests, and their inhabitants were moved to Kili Island and Ujelang Atoll, respectively. Because Rongelab and Uterik are now radioactive, their inhabitants are being kept on Kwajalein for an indeterminate length of time. "Where next?" is the big question which looms large in all of our minds.

Therefore, we, the members of the Marshallese Congress Holdover Committee, writers of this petition, who are empowered by the Marshallese Congress to act in its name when it is not in session, and which is in turn a group of members representing all the municipalities in the Marshalls, due to the increasing threat to our life, liberty, happiness, and possession of land, do hereby submit this petition to the United Nations, with the hope that it will act on our urgent plea. Thus, we request that—

1. All the experiments with lethal weapons within this area be immediately ceased.

2. If the experiments with said weapons should be judged absolutely necessary for the eventual well being of all the people of this world and cannot be stopped or changed to other areas due to the unavailability of other locations, we then submit the following suggestions:

(a) All possible precautionary measures be taken before such weapons are exploded. All human beings and their valuable possessions be transported to safe distances first, before such explosions occur.

(b) All the people living in this area be instructed in safety measures. The people of Rongelab would have avoided much danger if they had known not to drink the waters on their home island after the radioactive dusts had settled on them.

(c) Adequate funds be set aside to pay for the possessions of the people in case they will have to be moved from their homes. This will include lands, houses and whatever possessions they cannot take with them, so that the unsatisfactory arrangements for

the Bikinians and Eniwetok people shall not be repeated.

(d) Courses be taught to Marshallese medical practitioners and health-aides which will be useful in the detecting of and the circumventing of preventable dangers.

We would be very pleased to submit more information or explain further any points we have raised that may need clarifications.

The Marshallese people who signed this petition are on the following sheets, divided in the following manner: The first group are members of the Marshallese Congress Hold-Over Committee. The second group are some of the many interested Marshallese citizens. The name of each person appears on the left-hand side and his or her home atoll and occupation on the right-hand side opposite the signature.

If more signatures are needed we will promptly supply them. The only reason we are not supplying more now is because to do so would mean a delay of some 3 months, the time necessary to make complete circuit of our far-flung atolls and islands by ship.

MEMBERS OF THE MARSHALLESE CONGRESS HOLD-OVER COMMITTEE, HOME ATOLL, AND OCCUPATION

(1) Kabua Kabua, Ailinglapalap, district judge, Marshall Islands; (2) Atlan Anien, Namu, teacher; (3) Dwight Heine, Ebon, superintendent of schools, Marshall Islands; (4) Robert Reimers, Jaluit, businessman; (5) C. Dominick, Likiep, businessman; (6) Namu Ermius, Aur, Maloelap, Wotje, Alluk, and Uterik, senior clerk, Marshall Administration; (7) Henry Samuel, Majuro, medical practitioner, by Joab, cousin (maternal parallel); (8) Jiblok, businessman, by Dorothy K., sister; (9) Aisala David, Majuro, magistrate, Majuro Atoll, by Dorothy K., mother; (10) Amata Kabua, Majuro, teacher; (11) Lazarus Simon, Majuro, scribe, Majuro Atoll; and 100 other interested Marshallese citizens.

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, CONCERNING THE MARSHALLESE PETITION ON THERMONUCLEAR TESTS IN THE PACIFIC TRUST TERRITORY

MAY 14, 1954.—The United States Government is very sorry indeed that some inhabitants of the Marshall Islands apparently have suffered ill effects from the recent thermonuclear tests in the Pacific proving grounds, as described in the petition to the United Nations. This is a matter of real and deep concern to the American people and Government, who take very seriously our responsibilities toward the inhabitants of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

I can assure them, as well as the members of the United Nations, that the authorities in charge are doing everything humanly possible to take care of everyone who was in the area affected by the unexpected falling of radioactive materials caused by a shift in the wind during the March 1 test.

The 236 Marshallese citizens in the affected area were immediately given the same medical examination as the American personnel of the test group who were similarly exposed. They were promptly evacuated to the United States naval station at Kwajalein, where their needs were immediately provided for by the United States Navy. In addition, a team of medical experts from the Atomic Energy Commission, United States Navy and Army, was promptly formed and sent to Kwajalein—the services of the American Red Cross office at Kwajalein were enlisted—to assure any necessary medical attention and care for the personal well-being of all concerned. They are remaining under close observation and any of them who may need it will continue to receive the best medical attention.

I am informed that there is no medical reason to expect any permanent after effects

on their general health, due to the falling of radioactive materials.

The United States Government considers the request and the suggestions of the petitioners both reasonable and helpful. The restraint and moderation with which they have been presented evokes admiration and sympathy.

Regarding the petitioners' request, that "all experiments with lethal weapons within this area be immediately ceased," attention is called to the United States Government's announcement of May 13 that "the 1954 series of tests . . . have been completed," and that "within a few days sea and air traffic may be safely resumed within the 'warning area' which was set up for safety purposes for the time when the tests were taking place. Official notice to mariners and airmen will be published."

As the petitioners rightly imply, the United States would not have been conducting such tests if it had not been determined after very careful study that they were required in the interests of general peace and security. The selection of test sites in this particular area was made only after very careful examination of the alternative possibilities, and in an effort to insure that the tests were carried out with least possible danger. It will be recalled that, pursuant to the provisions of the trusteeship agreement which designate the trust territory as a strategic area, the United States notified the United Nations on April 2, 1953, that the area of the Pacific proving grounds was being closed for security reasons in order to conduct necessary atomic experiments.

Let me also assure all the inhabitants of the Pacific trust territory, and the members of the United Nations, that the United States authorities are doing everything possible to prevent any recurrence of possible danger. The United States Government is taking and will continue to take "all possible precautionary measures . . . before such weapons are exploded," as suggested by the Marshallese citizens. We also agree that "all people in the area be instructed in safety measures," and that instructions be given to Marshallese medical practitioners and health aides which will be useful in detecting danger and avoiding harm.

Further, it is reasonable and right, as the petitioners suggest, that any Marshallese citizens who are removed as a result of test activities, will be reestablished in their original habitat in such a way that no financial loss would be involved.

The United States Government, and the officials immediately concerned with the administration of the territory, greatly appreciate the words of commendation of the petitioners with respect to the way the territory is being administered.

The welfare of the inhabitants has been the constant concern of the United States Government, and particularly of the High Commissioner, who will continue to spare no effort necessary to give effect to the trusteeship agreement.

[From the Christian Science Monitor of March 26, 1954]

A RETREAT FROM HORROR

The hydrogen bomb explosion set off by the United States March 1 at its Marshall Islands testing area in the Pacific exceeded in power the calculations of those who produced it. This much is confirmed by President Eisenhower.

Meanwhile the event has caused deep emotions in larger islands on the farther edge of both the world's great oceans. The Japanese are stirred not only by injury to a number of their fishermen and a threat to their food supply but also by memories of the devastating blast at Hiroshima.

In Britain, a country also deeply scarred by World War II and "moored" less than an hour's bomber flight from Soviet-occupied

territory, Sir Winston Churchill assured the House of Commons in a voice that broke with intensity that "nothing in the whole world of affairs . . . dominates our thoughts more than the group of stupendous problems and perils . . . of atomic and hydrogen development."

"They fill my mind out of all comparison with anything else," he added.

And so must they occupy the minds of statesmen and people everywhere. Except that to many everyday people the problems seem so enormous or so remote that they feel they can do little about the subject. Nevertheless, they can pray for wisdom for the statesmen and for safety for themselves. And they can reinforce hope with reason or inspiration, according to their lights.

When atomic bombs were first devised and used, it was said there was no possible defense against their delivery. But with guided, even self-guiding, missiles, radar, and jet fighters, it may be possible to intercept half or more of invading aircraft. Even this, of course, leaves all too many to drop destruction on concentrated targets, and of these the most concentrated are in America and Western Europe.

But the horror of the prospect of nuclear war is not lost on the oligarchy in command of the Soviet Union, even though they too now have atomic explosives of both the fission and fusion types. Even before the size of the March 1 blast was known Premier Malenkov said a world war with modern arms "would mean destruction of world civilization." He said also that "any controversial question of today, difficult as it may be, can be solved by peaceful means."

Undeniably the question of arms reduction or control is one of the most difficult in the gamut of world diplomacy. Yet it is irrepressibly suggested when major powers recoil from use of the cataclysmic weapons they have evoked. Walter Mills, a military expert, writes in the New York Herald Tribune that atomic weapons have reached such magnitude that "their real function . . . is not to be used in war, but primarily to prevent the other side ever using them against us."

World War II saw the use of poison gas held in abeyance, though both sides had it, because neither wished to risk the effects of retaliation on itself and mankind. The gradation now from tactical atomic artillery and conventional air attack to city-destroying bombs might make it harder to draw a line—which underscores the importance of preventing an atomic war from starting.

But it is not too much to hope and believe that the divinity which shapes men's ends and survives even atomic clouds will give them the intelligence to avoid such a holocaust, not merely out of fear of its horrors but because they recognize the efficacy of peaceful ways of understanding.

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of June 10, 1954]

NATIVES CALL SELVES POISONED PEOPLE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—A shifting wind cast radioactive ash along an uncharted path after the March 1 testing of the hydrogen bomb. The result was injury to twoscore natives, and a petition to the United Nations which sums up the Marshall Islanders' feelings toward the radioactive danger and the loss of their land. To get the facts at the scene, AP Correspondent William J. Waugh went from Honolulu to the Marshalls and spent 10 days interviewing injured persons and their leaders, and also personnel who run the atomic tests. His stories were delayed by censorship in the Defense Department, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the State Department. Only minor deletions were made in the original copy, however.)

(By William J. Waugh)

KWAJALEIN, MARSHALL ISLANDS, May 29.—They call themselves the poisoned people.

They are the 82 natives of Rongelap Atoll who were showered by radioactive ash from the March 1 explosion of a hydrogen bomb.

One of them, John Anjin, said the ash rained down for 24 hours.

"It looked like salt," he said. "It came down like a light rain. You could feel it strike your skin. It burned when it touched."

Some of the poisoned people lost their hair. Others were burned. Almost all of them are cured now—but they have been banished from their homes for a year. They are among the Marshall Islanders who have petitioned the United Nations to end atomic experiments in this area—or at least to see that the United States observes closer precautions.

POPULATION IS 11,000

The Marshall Islands, midway between Hawaii and the Philippines, came under United States control in the war 10 years ago. In 1947 the United States became their trustee under U. N. authority. The islands are low coral atolls with a population of about 11,000.

Natives of Bikini and Eniwetok atolls were uprooted in 1946-47 to make way for atomic experiments. In the March 1 blast the 82 persons on Rongelap and 154 on Utrik were exposed or endangered to such an extent that they were removed from their home atolls. The Utrik people have gone back, but the Rongelapers must wait a year—until their atoll is considered safe.

Anjin, a Rongelap leader, described the March 1 explosion:

"First saw light, then smoke. Smoke went up, up and right through the clouds. Later heard and felt blast. Wind so strong some people fell down. It banged doors."

FORTY-FIVE SUFFER BURNS

Of the 82 Rongelapers, about 45 suffered radiation burns. Many of these were slight. One man, 39-year-old Toma Naril, still has a bad burn on the back of his right ear, 3 months after the explosion. He was fishing in a canoe when the ash began falling.

"Some were frightened," said a Rongelap medical aid. "By night children were crying. Many adults were sick."

A few days after exposure, some of the residents began losing their hair. Three days after the blast a destroyer arrived to evacuate the residents. All started taking showers then.

The evacuation from Rongelap and Utrik was completed in 2 days. The affected people received medical assistance here on the Kwajalein Atoll. A top medical team was flown from the United States, arriving March 10.

In April a survey party visited the two affected atolls. This consisted of representatives of Joint Task Force 7; commander in chief, Pacific Fleet; High Commissioner, Trust Territory of Pacific Islands; the Atomic Energy Commission's engineer contractors (Holmes and Narver) and the native magistrates of Rongelap and Utrik.

NEW VILLAGE BUILT

It was decided the Utrik people could return home, with adequate water and food supplies to be furnished them. It was determined the Rongelap people would have to stay off their atoll for a year. They will live, meantime, on 14-acre Ejit in the Majuro Atoll. There the AEC contractors have built an entirely new village of 27 buildings.

"There is anger among some people," Anjin said. "I think it will disappear if we get back home. They trust the American people."

He added that the Rongelapers have been well taken care of since their arrival on Kwajalein—with all the food, clothing, medical care, and entertainment they need. The Marshallese people are movie fans. They like hillbilly and Hawaiian music.

Americans in the area felt a personal responsibility for the natives brought to Kwajalein. Mrs. Percy W. Clarkson, wife of the commanding officer of the task force, rallied wives of naval personnel in a clothing drive for the women and children. All the evacuated persons I talked with have been emphatic that their treatment has been the best. But there is a certain amount of sadness among the people of Rongelap.

BIKINIANS GET AROUND

"My people don't feel good about not going home," Anjin observed. "We fear we may have the fate of Bikini."

The 200 Bikinians, moved from island to island, are now on isolated Kili, inaccessible many months of the year because of heavy surf.

Physically, Rongelapers today bear few signs of their exposure. Those who lost hair are getting it back.

Thirteen of the men made a brief visit to their home atoll to recover some of the possessions left behind. All the residents have been compensated for the lost copra crops.

Did these people have any message for the American people?

Paul Irujiman, 38, spoke up in Marshallese:

"Please tell them not to do the same thing again—throw the bomb. We didn't do anything wrong."

That theme underlies the petition the Marshall Islanders have sent to the United Nations.

[From the Washington Evening Star of June 10, 1954]

MARSHALLS FEAR LAGOONS' LOSS AS BIGGEST H-BOMB DANGER

(By William J. Waugh)

MAJURO, MARSHALL ISLANDS, May 29.—There was a certain eloquence to the letter. Dwight Heine dropped it in the mailbox here April 22, and sent it winging across the 7,500 miles between the coral islands and the glass stone headquarters of the United Nations.

The letter was signed by parliamentary representatives of the citizens of the Marshall Islands. It said:

"We feel that we must follow the dictates of our consciences to bring forth this urgent plea to the United Nations . . . We request that all the experiments with lethal weapons within this area be immediately ceased."

If these experiments are absolutely necessary for the eventual well-being of all the people of the world, then it urged better precautionary measures and adequate compensation for uprooted citizens.

ISLES HAVE 11,000 POPULATION

The Marshall Islands, scene of United States atomic experiments, are occupied by the United States under a trusteeship from the United Nations. With a population of 11,000, the islands are a group of low-lying atolls. All residents of Bikini and Eniwetok Atolls were removed from them several years ago so atomic tests could go forward.

Then, in the March 1 test of the hydrogen bomb, 45 persons on Rongelap Atoll suffered radiation burns from falling ash. The 236 residents of Rongelap and Utrik Atolls were evacuated on a temporary basis.

The Marshallese are scared. After talking with them for 10 days, I feel they are most concerned lest the atomic tests force them to lose their home lagoons.

They put the gist of their fears and hopes into the petition they sent to the United Nations in April; it is to come before the petitions committee of the U. N. Trusteeship Council late in June.

WORKED ON PETITIONS FOR MONTH

"We spent a month working on it," said Heine, spokesman for the committee that originated it. "We purposely did not let

Mr. Neas (Maynard Neas, acting district administrator) or other Americans know about it. We were afraid they would get into trouble."

Heine is superintendent of the Marshall Island schools. He and Atlan Anlen, a teacher, were chief draftsmen of the petition.

"It taxed me and Atlan to write it," said Heine. "We worked every day for nearly a month. We would meet with other Marshallese and put down their ideas. Then we would make a rough draft."

"I thought we had too many 'dangers' in it. So I looked through the dictionary and decided on 'lethal.'"

Heine is 35, with dark skin and bushy hair. He went to mission schools, and worked for the United States Navy as a guide and interpreter in World War II.

NO LACK OF CONFIDENCE

He says the petition implies no lack of confidence in the trust territory government—that Americans here felt responsible for what happened March 1.

There is no question that in dealing with the unforeseen trouble at Rongelap and Utrik a magnificent job was done by all hands—the Atomic Energy Commission, the Joint Task Force, the trust territory government, and Kwajalein Naval Air Station.

But why wasn't the possibility foreseen? Actually it was, and when it happened the trouble was quickly detected. As AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss announced, the "detonation was larger than expected." It spread over a much wider area as a result. Then a sudden shift in high altitude winds carried the radioactivity in an unexpected direction.

Besides the natives 28 United States military personnel on Rongerik Atoll—between Rongelap and Utrik—were exposed. All those affected are recovering without serious consequences, officials say.

NO FALL-OUT IN LATER TESTS

Since the March 1 detonation two additional tests have been announced—with no significant fall-out of radioactive material on inhabited areas. The 1954 series of tests is over.

At the U. N., Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., has voiced the assurance that American authorities are doing everything possible to prevent any recurrences of possible danger.

But even that cannot restore the residents of Rongelap to their native soil for at least a year—until it is considered safe. The people of Bikini and Eniwetok may never see their atolls again, and Heine says the Bikinians have not been compensated for loss of the lagoon. How much was it worth? Mrs. Dorothy Kabua, queen of the Majuro Atoll, replied in Marshallese and Heine tried to give a literal translation:

"Hard estimate. Islands grow coconuts, breadfruit. The reef has fish. The island home for birds. Lagoon gives many, many years life."

"Land means a great deal to the Marshallese," says the petition to the U. N. "It means more than just a place where you can plant your food crops and build your houses; or a place where you can bury your dead. It is the very life of the people. Take away their land and their spirits go also."

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1955

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MONRONEY. Is the Senate now considering the committee amendment on page 16, line 14, comprising section 111?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma is correct.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I should like to reserve a point of order against this section of the bill, and I should certainly like to have an explanation of it from the chairman of the committee. I wonder why it is sought to write legislation into an appropriation bill, particularly when the proposed amendment comes dangerously close to injecting patronage into our Foreign Service, which we have always considered an outstanding example of civil service in the Government.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the time for debate on the amendment is controlled, respectively, by the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], in opposition to the amendment, and by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], in favor of the amendment. Thirty minutes of debate is allowed to each side.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may suggest the absence of a quorum without the time consumed in the calling of it being charged to either side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that action on the pending amendment may be postponed, by reason of the fact that several Senators interested in the amendment are not at present in the Chamber. Is that suggestion agreeable to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. BRIDGES. It is perfectly agreeable to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is temporarily passed over.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment which was passed over.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 16, after line 18, to insert:

SEC. 112. The Secretary of State hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place one position in grade GS-18, four positions in grade GS-17, and three positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in addition to those positions in the Department of State presently allocated in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, was the unanimous-consent request made by the minority leader with reference to section 111 inclusive of section 112?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that it applied only to section 111.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the same situation exists with reference to section 112.

Mr. BRIDGES. Then, Mr. President, it should be passed over for the time being.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I so request, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment which was passed over.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 47, line 22, to insert:

SEC. 305. The Secretary of Commerce hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place 1 position in grade GS-18, 14 positions in grade GS-17, and 5 positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in addition to those positions in the Department of Commerce presently allocated in grade GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I understand the same situation prevails as to that amendment. There are three amendments with a similar purpose. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be passed over temporarily.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let the amendment be passed over for the time being. Of course, we wish to act on the bill this afternoon. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is present at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that that concludes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment J and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from New York.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 21, line 18, it is proposed to strike "\$39,000,000" and insert the following: "\$45,518,800: *Provided*, That the amount in excess of \$39,000,000 shall be used for added personnel and other facilities, in addition to those recommended to be provided for these purposes in Senate Report No. 1541, 83d Congress, 2d session, necessary to prevent and detect illegal entry of aliens across the northern and southern borders of the United States and to enforce the laws of the United States with respect thereto."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York has 30 minutes. How much time does he yield himself?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield myself 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. LEHMAN. The effect of the amendment is very simple. It doubles the amount of money for the border patrol along our northern and southern borders made available in the bill as reported.

I believe that a doubling, or even a tripling, of the activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in manning the borders against illegal immigration—I emphasize illegal immigration—in the prevention, detection, and apprehension of illegal immigration across our land borders, is still inadequate.

I would assume, however, that the Immigration and Naturalization Service would find it administratively difficult to initiate, immediately, the full expansion of its border activities that would be necessary to put a complete halt to illegal border crossing.

A doubling of those activities, however, should not be too much of a strain. And then I hope that the Immigration and Naturalization Service will come back to Congress and tell us how much money is necessary to do the job completely and effectively.

I want the Senate, here and now, to put the executive branch on notice that we want illegal immigration stopped, at whatever cost. I can think of no justification for a continuation of the lax practices of the recent past. In my judgment, it is a shame and a scandal.

I am aware, Mr. President, of the official announcements of the past week that the Immigration Service is going to increase its patrol guard in certain of the border areas, and that patrol forces are being taken from the port areas and from the Canadian border to man the Mexican border. I congratulate General Swing, the new Immigration and Naturalization Commissioner; I congratulate Attorney General Brownell for this recent, if belated, recognition of the present shocking situation.

I assume that the Immigration Service will be coming to Congress with a request for supplementary funds to cover this new program. Let us not wait for such a request. Let us provide the money now. This is an emergency situation. It is just as much of an emergency as any we have faced in recent years.

It is urgent that Congress stanch the flow of illegal immigration over the Mexican and Canadian borders. The security of the United States is being imperiled day by day, our labor standards are being imperiled day by day, and our complex and cumbersome immigration system—too cumbersome and too restrictive, in my judgment—is being made a mockery of.

As my colleagues in the Senate know, I am not a supporter of the present immigration laws. I opposed the McCarran-Walter Act when it was passed; I fought to sustain President Truman's

veto of it; I am working and hoping for the drastic revision of present law.

But I believe, Mr. President, in an appropriate limit on immigration. I believe in controlled immigration. I believe in immigration laws which are fair, just, and reasonable, and which guard the national welfare and the national security, while also continuing the tradition of America as a haven for the oppressed and the persecuted, for those who seek freedom and new opportunity.

But this is not the time for a debate on the immigration laws. This is a time to see that our immigration laws, bad as they are, are not openly flouted by a huge stream of illegal immigration through Canada and Mexico. Let us liberalize our laws; let us not wink the eye at the wholesale flouting of them.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service is provided, in the pending bill, without my amendment, with \$39 million. Of this amount, about \$2½ million is proposed for expenses of the Naturalization Service. The remaining \$36½ million are for the various activities connected with immigration, for the screening of aliens before they enter this country, for investigating them, for apprehending, detaining, and deporting those who enter illegally.

The great bulk of this money is proposed to be spent on activities in connection with immigration from Europe and Asia. Only about one-sixth of the whole, as I read the figures, is to be spent on preventing illegal immigration from Mexico and Canada.

Yet the fact is that in 1953 the total number of legal entries of aliens, including visitors and transients, was much less than 1 million; and of these, less than 200,000 were admitted for permanent residence. The total number of illegal entries across the Mexican border alone for the year 1953 was officially estimated to be in the neighborhood of 4 million. Think of it, Mr. President—4 million illegal entries.

Does that not make a joke of our immigration laws? Does that not make all our precautions at our ports of legal entry seem ridiculous? Why should we have innumerable inspections of our visitors from Europe and Asia and expose them to all the ordeals of our immigration laws—some of them vicious and unjustifiable ordeals, in my opinion—and then permit 4 million illegal entries, without any inspection whatever, without so much as a how-do-you-do to an American immigrant official?

Mr. President, the total appropriation for the Immigration and Naturalization Service proposed in this bill is \$3¼ million less than was appropriated to be spent in the current fiscal year.

That saving is to be accomplished by eliminating 640 positions, 559 of which would be in the field. This is a drastic cut, a cut of almost one-tenth of the jobs in the entire Immigration and Naturalization Service. It is true that the committee stipulates that this cut shall not be at the expense of the border patrol which indeed is increased by 36 positions—imagine it, 36 additional positions to prevent 4 million illegal entries. But I do not see how illegal immigration can be curtailed by reducing personnel.

Some activity which has been deemed essential is going to be cut. This cut will not help keep out illegal immigrants, even though the border patrol is not cut, even though 500 border patrolmen, according to the press announcements this morning, are going to be transferred from other areas to the Mexican border.

There is also a considerable illegal immigration from Canada. Is this going to be increased now?

I should like to know how the Government can afford to move 500 patrolmen from the Canadian borders and from the port areas to the Mexican border.

This situation has many implications. All of us can see the clear danger to the security of the United States of subversive elements and sabotage agents walking across open sections of this border, boarding buses, and going anywhere they wish in the United States.

There is clear evidence that this great influx of illegal immigration has worked havoc on the health standards of many of the great cities of the southwest. The welfare cases which arise from the illegal aliens becoming stranded within such jurisdictions have zoomed upward, putting a heavy burden on the municipalities so affected.

Crime rates have increased rapidly. Theft, murder, and drug traffic are all plaguing the law enforcement officers of the cities, States, and counties of the southwest, where the uncontrolled human wave of wetbacks washes most of its flotsam and jetsam.

Commissioner Mackey of the Immigration and Naturalization Service testified as follows before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee:

Late in the fiscal year the service was implored by citizens' associations, chambers of commerce, and peace officers to use all possible resources toward controlling the hordes of illegal aliens flooding the southwest. Reports of robbery, rape, and pillage by wetbacks in that area provided ample testimony to the fact that the situation was, and remains serious indeed (p. 161).

Not the least of the problems arising from this human tide of people in search of employment is the effect which an influx of millions of such workers has on the labor market and labor standards throughout our country.

For years organized labor in the United States has pleaded for more adequate control of the labor influx from Mexico. Wetbacks who are illegally in the United States have no recourse to our labor-standard laws. They are at the mercy of unscrupulous employers, who pay them only a few cents an hour for their work, and have no concern for their safety, health, or welfare.

Illegal wetback labor affects the labor market throughout the United States. It affects our entire labor economy. Citizen workers and aliens who are here legally as permanent residents are displaced from their jobs by the cheap wages accepted by illegal wetbacks. They must move on to other States and seek employment in labor markets already feeling the strains of increasing unemployment.

The illegal entrants do not pay taxes. Often their wages are not even spent in the United States, but are sent or taken back to Mexico.

Mr. President, it is an anomaly to me, and I might say to millions of citizens of the United States, that we have bottled up the great ports of New York, San Francisco, and Boston with super-security regulation and enforcement which present an almost impenetrable barrier to foreigners who wish to enter the United States legally for a visit or for permanent residence, and yet on our Mexican border we find a picture of almost uncontrolled immigration, resulting in a situation fraught with dangers to our internal security, our economy, and the health and welfare of the many fine communities of the Southwest.

I was greatly encouraged by the recent announcement by Attorney General Brownell of the new program he is initiating, beginning June 17, with respect to that portion of the Mexican border fronting on California and Arizona. The Attorney General has announced that a force of 491 border patrol officers from other places in the United States are being moved to the Arizona-California border to supplement the 256 border patrolmen already there.

I was further encouraged to note that the Attorney General is recommending to the Congress two important legislative proposals—proposals that those of us who have been fighting this wetback situation for many years have suggested.

The first of the proposals announced by the Attorney General would make it illegal for any employer knowingly to hire an illegal immigrant. This provision is, in my opinion, absolutely essential to any effective enforcement of our laws against illegal immigrants.

The second proposal is already before the Congress, and would permit the seizure of any vehicle or vessel used to transport illegal aliens in violation of our immigration laws. I desire to assure the Attorney General of my full support of these two amendments to the immigration laws. If they are enacted, I believe it will be much easier to control the wetback influx.

Now, Mr. President, I turn to my specific amendment. I am proposing that the Congress appropriate an additional \$6½ million for enforcement of our immigration laws along our northern and southern borders.

I point out that under the new program, along the Arizona and California border, the Attorney General has had to mobilize three-fourths of all the border patrol officers available in the entire United States. It is necessary to put 747 border patrol officers on this section of our border in order to hold the tide against the wetbacks at this one section. But this is only one section of our wide-flung border.

The Congress has made no provision to increase the size of the border patrol over that of last year. I understand that it is the plan of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to make this

temporary program on the Arizona-California border a permanent program. Such a plan will require a sizable increase in the amount appropriated to the border patrol and other related services of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

I propose, Mr. President, that we make now this appropriation for the increased border patrol service. I feel that we should at least double the strength of the entire border patrol. It is clear to all of us that we cannot permit border patrol officers to be taken from their regular posts in order to police merely the Arizona-California-Mexican border. What is needed, Mr. President, is a full-scale increase in the permanent size of the border patrol along the entire border. That is the only way of controlling the flood of illegal immigration.

My amendment is written in such a manner as to provide that this increase in funds shall be utilized solely to police the Mexican and Canadian borders against illegal entrants.

A vote against this amendment would not be a vote for economy. The loss to the communities of the Southwest in terms of taxable income, and the loss, in terms of security of the United States, evident in our unpoliced borders, is many times greater every year than the \$6 million I am proposing to have expended for border security.

This is not an idle gesture, Mr. President. There is a current crisis which has attracted the attention of our entire Nation. The Attorney General, I must say, at long last is beginning to move to correct the situation. I believe we should back him in his efforts, and provide him with an additional appropriation earmarked specifically for such work.

The Senate must declare itself. It must take cognizance of the situation. It can, by approving my amendment, put the country and the administration on notice that we are concerned, that we mean to have action, and are ready and willing to supply the tools for action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I yield myself another 3 minutes.

Let us spend \$6 million for the national security and for the integrity of the enforcement of our immigration laws, so long as they are on our books. I challenge those who supported those laws to approve the appropriation of that amount of money for their enforcement.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the Record at this point, following my remarks, the following documents:

A letter from J. Lee Rankin, Assistant Attorney General, to Senator PAUL DOUGLAS, dated November 20, 1953, pointing out that there are probably 4 million illegal entrants into this country every year.

An article entitled "United States Mopup of Wetback Labor Slated," ap-

appearing in the Washington Post and Times Herald of June 10, 1954.

An article from the great magazine Commonweal of January 15, 1954.

An article from the New York Times of February 7, 1954.

An article from the New York Times of September 15, 1953.

An article from the New York Times of January 25, 1954.

Excerpts from the CBS radio network presentation of The Wetbacks which was broadcast on Sunday, April 4, 1954.

An article from the Reporter of April 13, 1954.

Finally, Mr. President, other extracts from the CBS radio network presentation of The Wetbacks, of Sunday, April 4, 1954, showing the complete ease of illegal entrance into this country over the Rio Grande on the Mexican border, and the complete ease with which illegal entrants from Mexico can travel wherever they wish by bus, train, and other means of transportation, even though we are supposed to have adequate laws and a sufficient patrol of the border.

There being no objection, the documents were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LETTER FROM ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL J. LEE RANKIN TO SENATOR PAUL H. DOUGLAS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., November 20, 1953.
Hon. PAUL H. DOUGLAS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Reference is made to your letter of June 15, 1953, addressed to Attorney General Brownell and referred to this office for reply, in which you expressed concern over reports of the increasing number of illegal entries into the United States across the Mexican border. As you know, the Department of Justice has given top priority to this problem, and I delayed replying to your letter until our study was complete in order that I might be in a position to give you the factual information you requested in full.

Since January 1, 1953, the border patrol of the Immigration Service has apprehended over 880,000 Mexican aliens illegally within the United States. Some were deported, but the vast majority of them were permitted voluntary departure in lieu of deportation. The monthly apprehension figures for this year are:

January.....	66,725
February.....	62,413
March.....	73,176
April.....	86,502
May.....	93,484
June.....	93,634
July.....	102,192
August.....	107,734
September.....	97,829
October.....	98,598

I am also enclosing, as you requested, a table showing monthly border patrol apprehensions for the fiscal years 1950, 1951, 1952, and 1953. A comparison of the 1950 total with that for 1953 shows that apprehensions have almost doubled in the last 4 years, and that the number of apprehensions, now approximately 100,000 a month, will bring next year's fiscal total to well over the million mark. This is borne out by the fact that there were 406,353 apprehensions in the first 4 months of the present fiscal year.

One of the major factors contributing to this annual increase in apprehensions has

been the fact that many of the provisions of the 1951 migrant labor agreement with Mexico have proven so costly and unsatisfactory that many farmers have refused to contract for legal labor. Perhaps the most unrealistic restriction has been the refusal on the part of Mexico to permit border recruiting, despite the fact that there are thousands of qualified workers in border areas in need of employment and many farmers on our side of the border who require the services of Mexican labor.

The present agreement expires December 31, 1953, and negotiations for a new agreement are already being conducted through Ambassador White and formal conferences between representatives of both Governments are expected to begin within 2 weeks. We have advised the Mexican Government that we expect to obtain substantial modification in the present agreement in articles dealing with wages, subsistence, insurance coverage, blacklisting of employers, and workers' obligations. We have also asked for a new article to authorize border recruiting with adequate safeguards, and a provision to permit the withholding of a portion of the worker's salary to guarantee faithful fulfillment of his contract obligations. In the past "skips" have been a serious problem, because there was no incentive for a worker to remain on the job if more attractive employment was offered elsewhere.

We are hopeful that pending negotiations will result in an agreement for a recruiting program which will be simpler, more attractive, less expensive to the users, and less costly to the Government. The Mexican Government has indicated it is willing to make concessions on some of the more onerous provisions and is agreed in principle to border recruiting. As you know, until sufficient domestic workers are available we must continue to draw upon Mexican workers to assist in the planting and harvesting of crops. A workable program will not only be beneficial to the farmers but will do much to solve the wetback situation. If our border patrol was relieved of the overwhelming enforcement problem arising from the agricultural program, it would be free to concentrate on subversives, smugglers, and other undesirables who seek illegal entry into the United States from Mexico.

You have also requested our opinion on the dangers to national security caused by this heavy flow of illicit traffic over our southern border. I regret that I am unable to report any exact figures, but the Immigration Service conservatively estimates that for each apprehension three Mexican aliens cross the border and either return undetected or infiltrate into our northern industrial areas. This means that during 1953 over 4 million persons will have entered the United States illegally from Mexico. The great majority are "braceros," who seek only seasonal employment, but it is apparent that this border is also an easy avenue of entry into our country for almost any number of Communists or foreign agents from Mexico, Guatemala, Dutch Guiana, and, entry into Mexico being as easy as it is, from any country in the world. The seriousness of this situation is self-evident; until this border is brought under control our internal security program will remain in jeopardy.

Finally, to provide you with some idea of the effect of this invasion on wages, standards of living, and our own domestic agricultural workers, I am enclosing some correspondence received from residents in the border area and a photo-offset of a newspaper article which appeared in the California papers.

Please feel free to call on us at any time we may be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. LEE RANKIN,
Assistant Attorney General,
Office of Legal Counsel.

Persons apprehended by the border patrol

	Fiscal year 1950	Fiscal year 1951	Fiscal year 1952	Fiscal year 1953
July.....	33,410	38,410	59,835	67,101
August.....	87,013	40,130	61,473	87,807
September.....	29,104	42,186	38,061	53,322
October.....	25,282	40,029	37,266	52,520
November.....	19,565	40,573	33,137	46,706
December.....	21,340	32,501	30,027	55,759
January.....	27,167	33,432	36,151	66,725
February.....	37,016	36,759	40,375	62,413
March.....	40,918	51,637	45,662	73,176
April.....	45,078	64,070	46,720	86,502
May.....	56,178	51,899	49,645	93,484
June.....	47,510	38,729	53,367	93,634
Total.....	469,581	510,355	531,719	839,149

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of June 10, 1954]

UNITED STATES MOPUP OF WETBACK LABOR SLATED

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., announced yesterday that an intensified campaign to halt the immigration of Mexican "wetback" laborers will be launched this month.

Brownell said a mopup operation will begin along the United States-Mexican border June 17, and that the border patrol has been nearly tripled for the operation.

In addition, the Attorney General said he is urging Congress to enact legislation that would provide the Justice Department with "much-needed weapons to assist in bringing to a halt the increasing illegal crossings of the borders by the so-called wetbacks."

The Attorney General said "the size of the movement may well provide an effective screen for subversives and other undesirable persons to enter or depart from the United States."

Brownell will urge Congress to take two steps:

1. Authorize a court injunction to restrain an employer from continuing to hire aliens illegally in this country when the employer has knowledge that the alien is an illegal entrant.

2. Authorize seizure and forfeiture of any vehicle or vessel used to transport aliens—in violation of immigration laws.

The second proposal was recommended to the Government a few weeks ago by a business and labor committee set up under the joint United States-Mexican Trade Council.

Brownell announced that 491 patrolmen have been transferred to the Arizona-California border of Mexico to augment a force of 256 patrolmen already operating there.

[From the Commonweal of January 15, 1954]

MIGRATORY WORKERS — EMPLOYERS' GREED, POWER POLITICS, EXPLOITATION, CHILD LABOR, AND GENERAL NEGLECT HAVE PRODUCED A SITUATION WHICH IS THE SCANDAL OF ALL THE WORLD

(By Robert E. Lucey¹)

For half a century reports have been written about migratory labor, but not very much has been done about it. The problems of migratory workers are many and serious. No single solution to these problems is possible, but a great deal can be done, and must be done, for these displaced persons. Most of them are American citizens; some are Mexican nationals working here on contract; others are illegal aliens, generally known as wetbacks.

In American industry the working people to some extent are organized; they have a voice and a vote in their Government and in their jobs. They have raised their own standards of living and that of millions of

¹ Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey is the archbishop of San Antonio.

fellow workers who are unorganized. They are a stable, substantial segment of American life. But in agriculture the nonmigratory laborers who work in the county of their residence are for the most part unorganized. The vast majority of those who are migrants, wandering from county to county and from State to State during the harvest season, must take what they get in the matter of wages, hours of labor, and conditions of work. The wetbacks, of course, are utterly defenseless in the labor market. This lack of organization among workers in agriculture is a great misfortune for them, a temptation to injustice on the part of many employers, and a weak spot in the American economy.

So far as the workers are concerned, whether farmhands or migrants, it is doubtless true to say that many of them are treated with some measure of justice by farmers, ranchers, and growers. But the income of agricultural labor is decidedly below that of industrial labor with due regard to differences in the cost of living.

The lot of the migrant is worse than that of the farmhand with steady employment in one place. In the case of the migrant, there is great uncertainty about wages, housing, hours of work, weather, health, transportation, and even employment itself. In a bad year many a migratory family comes home dead broke. Even when weather and crops are favorable, there may be labor surpluses in many areas and consequent unemployment for some.

Conditions in this segment of agriculture are chaotic. Workers are attracted to certain areas by radio announcements, newspaper ads, grapevine information, rumors, and advice from the employment services. If American industry got its employees in that fashion, the whole country would be in chaos. It is true that labor recruiters and crew captains deliver workers to employers, but they cannot control either the weather or the crops. It is also true that this whole thing is seasonal and temporary, but there need not be so much hopeless disorder. The Federal Government, State governments, employers' associations, and labor unions ought to cooperate to put order into this situation.

Congress has shamefully disregarded the needs and the rights of American citizens in the migratory labor force. These working men and women and children are making a tremendous contribution to our economy at great personal sacrifice. One shudders to think of their sacrifices—absence from home as much as 6 months of the year; precarious employment; low annual wages; little or no education for the children; housing that may be fair, poor, unspeakable, or just the shade of a tree; constantly moving from one place to another; long hours of stoop labor even for women and children; abominable health conditions, meager food, and often no sanitation; lack of priests who speak their language and lack of churches easily available.

Why should any sane man take his wife and children on such an adventure? The old Romans had a saying which went: *Primum est vivere*—the first thing to do is to live; if you can't survive you are finished. The migratory laborer has to work to live. He is unskilled in the ways of industry and turns to agriculture. All the jobs in his area may be taken by Mexican nationals working on contract or by wetbacks. The American citizen has no alternative but to seek employment elsewhere. The Mexican national may be paid 50 cents an hour, with a shack to live in; the wetback will work for 20 to 30 cents an hour and live in the brush. An American family, regardless of low living standards, cannot survive on 50 cents an hour.

More than 200,000 Mexican nationals are brought into our country every year to work in agriculture because the farmers and

growers claim that they cannot get domestic workers to harvest the crops. The work is seasonal, and the laborers must be available promptly to bring in the harvest. The Employment Service may not certify a shortage of labor unless sufficient domestic workers who are able, willing, and qualified are not available at the time and place needed to perform the work. That word "willing" is the key to the situation. If a substantial number of American agricultural laborers in a given area are not willing to work for starvation wages, they create a labor shortage in that area and alien workers may then be brought in.

The Mexican national, here on contract, is supposed to be paid 50 cents an hour or the "prevailing wage," whichever is greater. During hearings held by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor the question was sometimes asked: "How do you discover the prevailing wage?" The method described was interesting. Some growers in a given area would get together and decide what wage they would pay. That was then the prevailing wage. Some growers claim that 50 cents an hour is too high and they don't like laws which interfere with human liberty. There was a time when the Supreme Court of the United States held that a minimum wage law was unconstitutional because it violated liberty of contract. Some growers still believe that to pay starvation wages is a natural right.

The international contract agreed upon by our Government and that of Mexico not only stipulated a minimum wage but had certain requirements regarding housing, health, unemployment, and death. No such safeguards are granted to American migratory workers. The Congress of the United States, aided and abetted by certain powerful growers' associations, has seen to it that native-born American citizens in the migratory labor force have not even a minimum of protection by social legislation. It is passing strange that a little group of willful men can so sway the Congress of the United States.

If American citizens receive such harsh treatment, pity the poor wetback. American migrants can be exploited, defrauded, and subjected to every manner of injustice but they cannot be deported; the illegal alien must keep a sharp lookout for the Immigration Service in the Department of Justice.

The growers who like foreign slave labor, even when their own fellow citizens are unemployed, can concoct a rather persuasive argument for their iniquity. After all, these illegal aliens are human beings and children of God. They are creatures of marvelous dignity and sublime destiny. They are good workers, honest, faithful, and docile. Many of them are married men who seek only to support themselves and their families. Work is scarce in Mexico and wages in agriculture are pitifully low. By working 12 to 14 hours a day in Texas at 20 cents an hour their income is much better than it would be in their homeland. They save their money and send most of it back to Mexico to support their families in decent and frugal comfort as becomes these honest working people. And, anyhow, Americans won't do stoop labor; they aspire to something higher.

Thus the grower becomes, in a small way, a benefactor of humanity—generous, upright, and benevolent. After all, this is a free country and a man may hire whom he chooses. The fact that the employee is here illegally is a mere coincidence; he is still a man with all the rights and needs inherent in his nature. He must work to live. The grower wants to help him.

Plenty of people in our country do not see the sophistry of these excuses which are offered to hide crimes of greed and injustice. Surely it is not necessary to declare that we subscribe unreservedly to the proposition that all men are created in the image of

God. The illegal alien has our sympathy, our prayers, and our hopes for a better future, but citizens who serve their country in peace and war, who pay taxes and build our schools and churches, have a prior right to employment when it is available.

Recently the writer spoke to a rural pastor about the small debt on his parish and asked if some of it could not be paid off every year. The pastor explained that his men were out of work because of a wetback invasion. Asked if he could not get a public official, perhaps the mayor, to remove these illegal workers, the pastor replied: "The mayor? He has 50 wetbacks on his ranch."

Businessmen also suffer from these conditions. Citizens who live in rural areas cannot patronize stores and business houses when they have no income. The wetback does not dare to shop in the town; his simple needs can be supplied at the commissary on the ranch and if he is charged exorbitant prices that is too bad for him. And if the employer refuses to give him his wages at the end of his service that is also too bad but he has no recourse because he is a fugitive.

Humanly speaking, the hiring of wetbacks is smart business. If a cotton grower in California or Arizona pays \$5 per hundred-weight to cotton pickers and a grower in the Rio Grande Valley pays \$1.50 for the same work he has an obvious economic advantage. Perhaps this grower doesn't know, or doesn't care, that in 1 year as many as 65,000 workers have left south Texas to labor in seasonal agriculture in other States because they couldn't find jobs with decent wages at home. Counting women and children, this army numbered at least 150,000 persons. Not a few parishes in our jurisdiction are pretty well emptied out by these departures, many of which extend from April to November.

Our concern is largely with the Spanish-speaking migrants of the Southwest, but we are aware that tens of thousands of white and colored migrants from the Deep South make their way north every year to harvest crops in the eastern and northeastern States. They, too, suffer the hardships and the heartaches of migratory labor in American agriculture.

Last year the Mexican hierarchy requested the archbishop of Guadalajara to contact the writer to learn if a program might be worked out to give more general spiritual care to Mexican migrants in the United States. It was suggested that priests from Mexico might labor among these people in the dioceses where they are employed in large numbers. American bishops have made great sacrifices to supply Spanish-speaking priests for these migratory workers during the harvest season but many difficulties stood in the way.

The proposal that Mexican priests come to this country to work among Catholic migrants was referred to the American hierarchy at their annual meeting and approved. Fortunately machinery was available in Texas to effectuate the plan. Eight years ago the Bishops' Committee for the Spanish-Speaking was set up, of which all the bishops of the Southwest are members. They maintain a regional office for the Spanish-speaking supported by an annual grant from the American Board of Catholic Missions. During the past 2 years the office has been in Austin, Tex., and has now moved for a period of 2 years to Houston.

The staff of the regional office was delegated to head up the Operation Migratory Labor on this side of the border and a priest in the social-action office in Mexico City was appointed our liaison officer by the Mexican hierarchy. The American bishops who needed Mexican missionaries were contacted to learn how many priests they would need

and the period of time when their services would be required. Then the search for priests in Mexico began and continued for several months. Despite the scarcity of clergymen there, the bishops and religious superiors allocated 24 priests to this adventure in international cooperation for the welfare of souls. They came from 6 dioceses in Mexico and 4 religious provinces.

The regional office received excellent cooperation from the State Department in Washington, the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the Department of Justice, Mexican consulates in the United States, the Department of Immigration, NCWC, and the United States Ambassador to Mexico. The details of this operation were almost countless but the staff of the regional office carried on valiantly.

Arrived at their destination in a diocese of one of the Northern States, the missionaries found themselves strangers in a strange land. Their own people were out in the fields, however, and to the fields they went to minister to them. Mass was said wherever possible, confessions were heard and Holy Communion distributed. Marriages and baptisms were arranged through local pastors. The word of God was preached to the people in their own language.

The American bishops who welcomed these missionaries to their dioceses for temporary service during the harvest season deserve special mention for their zeal and generosity. They paid transportation costs by air from Mexico City and return, board and lodging, travel expenses through the rural areas and a generous honorarium to the priests. They were happy to do this for their guests, both clergy and laity. The problems are immense. In 1 diocese 12,000 Spanish-speaking migrants move in for about 3 months. Their spiritual and religious welfare is not easy to achieve.

The church is doing all that she can for her migratory children but the civil authority has been negligent. Among several major recommendations of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor this one is central: That the Congress should pass legislation establishing a Federal Committee for Migratory Labor to study the problems involved, work with State legislatures, farmers' associations, labor unions, and private organizations and make recommendations to Congress for necessary legislation to bring order into this chaotic segment of American agriculture. The present situation, characterized by the greed of some employers, power politics, exploitation of defenseless workers, child labor, utter neglect and senseless disorder, is an international scandal.

These migratory workers are making a tremendous contribution to the Nation by harvesting much of the food and fiber that we need in peace and war. States, counties, and local communities should be grateful to them for their services and pay more attention to their temporal needs. Many of them are American citizens, all of them are human beings; they are a gentle, generous, and lovable people.

One of our sister catechists was recently talking to a family that had just returned to San Antonio from the North. For several Sundays they found themselves 17 miles from the nearest church. Father and mother loaded the children into an old jalopy and drove over bad roads to Mass. In the evening they made the journey again to say the rosary in church with their Spanish-speaking friends. I wonder how many English-speaking folks who look down on these poor and humble people would drive a dilapidated car 34 miles on Sunday morning over rough roads to assist at Mass and drive another 34 miles in the evening to say the family rosary in a wayside chapel.

To defraud and exploit such people is indeed reprehensible.

[From the New York Times of February 7, 1954]

BORDER INVASION DECLARED A PERIL—OFFICIALS SAY ILLEGAL ENTRIES ARE OUT OF CONTROL AND MAY INCLUDE FOREIGN AGENTS

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The Immigration and Naturalization Service has told Congress that a mass invasion of illegal aliens was beyond control.

It said that the way was open for "almost any number" of foreign agents, including Communists, to enter the country undetected in a situation that was worse than ever before. The testimony before the House Appropriations Committee was made public today.

The service's budget has been cut by \$3,250,000 from that of this fiscal year and the Attorney General, Herbert Brownell, Jr., testified that he was not sure it would help to increase the number of men in the border patrol. The service is a unit of his department.

He told the committee at closed-door hearings that it might be necessary to set up on the Mexican border, where illegal crossings have soared to a record level, "some mechanized equipment, perhaps a two-way communication system with watchtowers and things of that sort."

WARNING OF SOME RISKS

Benjamin G. Habberton, acting commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, testified that the proposed budget cut, calling for a reduction of 640 employees, involves some risks in connection with admission of dangerous and undesirable aliens, although no members of the border patrol would be eliminated.

He asserted that the Service was already swamped and that the relatively small force of officers could not cope with the hordes of illegal aliens flooding the Southwest.

He said that men were transferred from port jobs at Baltimore, Norfolk, and Philadelphia to help out on the Mexican border. These transfers were made, he added, after the Service had been implored by citizens' associations, chambers of commerce, and local peace officers to help halt robbery, rape, and pillage ascribed to wetbacks.

"This mass invasion of illegal aliens has reached proportions which are beyond control of the limited force provided to deal with it," he declared in a prepared statement filed with the committee.

The term "wetback" is applied to illegal Mexican entrants because many swim or wade the Rio Grande.

Border jumping from Canada is also on the upswing, Mr. Habberton said, pointing out that more than 770,000 Europeans have been admitted to Canada since World War II under security screening that he termed "practically nonexistent."

SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS

"A progressively increasing number of illegal entries into the United States across the Mexican and Canadian borders cannot be other than a threat to the security of the United States," he asserted.

"In the midst of a situation where the small border patrol force is being overrun by hordes of illegal aliens, an easy avenue of entry into the country is provided for almost any number of Communists or foreign agents from Mexico, Guatemala, and Dutch Guiana and, entry into Mexico being as easy as it is, from any country in the entire world."

The border patrol, with a personnel of 1,129, patrolled 11 million miles last year and arrested 839,149 as illegally entered aliens, an increase of about 58 percent over the previous year.

"The situation continues to worsen," Mr. Habberton said.

Mr. Brownell testified that the wetback problem was the worst ever. He voiced

hope that it could be relieved by negotiation of a new farm-labor contract with Mexico. This should be tried, he added, "before we go ahead and indiscriminately increase the number of the border patrol."

[From the New York Times of September 15, 1953]

WETBACK TRAFFIC AGAIN SETS RECORD—105,529 PERSONS INTERCEPTED IN AUGUST—FARMERS BALK AT NEW FEDERAL DRIVE

(By Gladwin Hill)

LOS ANGELES, September 15.—The illegal immigration of Mexican wetback workers into the United States over the Nation's southwestern border has reached a record rate of more than 100,000 persons a month.

At the same time, efforts by southwestern farmers and Members of Congress to get the Department of Justice to soft-pedal its new campaign against the influx also have hit an unprecedented pitch.

The administration's expressed desire to minimize the illicit traffic involving evils from slave wages to the spreading of diseases, has clashed head on with the partial reliance of some segments of southwestern agriculture upon cheap Mexican labor, which has been increasing ever since World War II.

A result of this clash has been a rising chorus of complaint from farm quarters over the last fortnight. The farmers complain that an intensified campaign against wetbacks—so-called because many swim or wade the Rio Grande—will jeopardize crops such as cotton, lettuce, and melons.

The protests have culminated in the revival of proposals that the wetback traffic be indirectly legalized to some degree. Some of the proposals, which were dormant for several years, have the support of at least some sections of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Nation's largest farmer organization.

TOPPED JULY BY 4,000

In August border-patrol officers of the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service, deployed above the 1,600-mile international boundary between Brownsville, Tex., and San Diego, Calif., caught 105,529 illegal aliens, almost all Mexicans. This was the biggest month's roundup on record, topping by more than 4,000 the previous high, in July. It was also more than the total caught in the entire year of 1946.

This brought the total number of apprehensions this year to 697,044, a 67 percent increase over 1952.

Immigration officers say their apprehensions vary directly with the total amount of wetback traffic and acknowledge that for every one caught, one or more probably get in undetected. Most of them return seasonally to Mexico, but thousands settled down illegally in the United States.

During the World War II manpower shortage, arrangements were made with Mexico for the legal importation of farm workers under seasonal contracts. This has continued annually since the war at a rate of more than 200,000 workers a year.

The contracts guarantee them the prevailing wage in the district where they are employed. The prevailing wage, in the determination of which the farmers have an important hand, tends to be as low as the employers can make it. At present, for southern California's rich Imperial Valley, for instance, it is 79 cents an hour.

Wetbacks, as fugitives from justice, have to work even more cheaply, for whatever they can get.

CONTRACT LEGALITIES PROTESTED

These factors have tended to keep farm wages down to levels unattractive to domestic labor. This in turn tends to perpetuate the reported shortages of farm labor that

spur the border traffic. There are many farmers who do not use wetbacks. Others insist they cannot distinguish them from citizen Mexican-Americans or that they need them because the formalities of procuring legal Mexican contract labor are too complex or protracted.

There are currently about 4,000 contract workers in the Imperial Valley alone, and the importation of 5,000 more within a few weeks is contemplated. In addition, the valley has a sizable number of the 100,000 wetbacks estimated to be in California.

An intensified drive against wetbacks as outlined by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., last month unquestionably would embarrass many farmers, at least economically.

In the face of this threat, they are urging two courses of action. One is to legalize temporarily the illegal aliens found working on farms. This is a practice that was frequently indulged in for several years after the war. But it was denounced by the Presidential Commission of Migratory Labor in 1951 as an important contributing factor to the wetback traffic.

The other proposal is that the legal contract system be supplemented by what is generally described as "a simple crossing card system" under which aliens would receive identity cards at the border and be shuttled among farmers needing labor, without many of the present contractual guarantees, such as assurances of minimum periods of employment and specified conditions of board and lodging.

These proposals are the essence of a 16-point program just endorsed by the Imperial County branch of the American Farm Bureau Federation. B. A. Harrigan, the county agriculture director and secretary of the Farmers' Association, said the program had been formulated at a special conference called by the federation at Dallas, Tex., on September 1 and 2 to consider problems raised by Attorney General Brownell's announcement.

Mr. Harrigan said the program presumably would be recommended to the administration by the federation.

Among Members of Congress who have expressed themselves in favor of such a program in the last few days are Representatives CLARK FISHER, Democrat, of Texas, and JAMES B. UTT, ROBERT WILSON, and JOHN PHILLIPS, all Republicans, of California. Mr. PHILLIPS already has asked Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON to intercede with the Department of Justice in the matter.

A group of women's organizations in El Paso, Tex., also has urged the crossing-card plan as a means of assuring a supply of domestic servants.

GRAVE PROBLEMS DEPICTED

SAN FRANCISCO, September 18.—The wetback problem was pictured today by Edmund G. Brown, California attorney general, as one that embodies "all the ills and evils of an illegal underground operation."

"What appears to be an economic problem of getting stoop labor to handle the year-round harvests," he told the San Francisco Bar Association, "has grown into a grave social problem, involving murder, prostitution, robbery, and a gigantic illegal narcotic infiltration."

To try to cope with what he said was "a threat to our society," he called for "more personnel to effect more control, tighter legislation, and swift justice."

He charged that wetbacks were brought in by agricultural labor contractors "who collect on both sides of the border."

"The charge for smuggling a wetback into the United States is \$100 to \$125 a head, while ranchers on the American side pay the contractor \$25 a head for the labor," Mr. Brown asserted.

He said afterward that the difficulty lay in proving knowledge on the part of the

farmer that the wetbacks were in this country illegally and added that prosecution could "easily overwhelm our courts."

"There is also an element of condoning this thing," he declared. "Our farmers need the labor to such an extent that in many places they could not otherwise harvest their crops."

[From the New York Times of January 28, 1954]

POPULATION GAIN MEXICAN PROBLEM—JOB SEEKERS OUTSTRIP JOBS—OFFICIALS SEEK MEANS TO CURB WORKER FLOW TO UNITED STATES

(By Sydney Gruson)

MEXICO CITY, January 25.—The Mexican Government is taking a new hard look at an old problem—how to lessen the increasing imbalance between population and production.

Responsible Mexicans recognize that unless something can be done about it, their people are going to flood into the United States in search of work whether or not a migrant labor agreement exists between the two countries. The old agreement broke down this month. Under it about 200,000 Mexicans were permitted to contract legally for seasonal work in the United States. In addition, more than 1 million Mexicans crossed the United States border illegally last year looking for jobs. The United States has begun to hire these workers without official Mexican participation in the program.

The truth that many Mexicans are beginning to face up to is that as things stand now these people have no choice. It is easy enough to appeal to their patriotism to resist the temptation of the work and comparatively attractive wages across the border. It is another matter, however, to provide them with jobs, food, or money if they remain in Mexico.

AGRICULTURE CHIEF PROBLEM

At the moment neither the industrial nor the agricultural plant in Mexico is expanding rapidly enough to take care of the increasing population. The official statistics show Mexico's population in 1900 was 13,600,000. By 1950 it had risen to 25,800,000—the rate of population increase had jumped to 3½ percent annually. It now is even higher.

Three-fifths of the entire population still live on the land despite a steady movement to urban centers in the last 15 years. While industrial productivity is far from satisfactory it is not so critical a part of the problem for Mexican officials as what to do about agriculture.

Mexican experts now generally agree the pattern of land reform started in 1917 and still going on, does not provide an adequate solution. The reform succeeded in changing the basis of land ownership. However, official figures show that it failed to stimulate productivity or increase yields. In some cases they have fallen.

The reform chopped up the great estates and divided them into small parcels known as ejidos. In 1910 and at the start of the revolution about 3 percent of Mexico's population owned all the country's arable land, which amounts, however, to only 7 percent of Mexico's total land area. Today about 50 percent of the arable land is held as ejidos. Two of every three Mexicans who live from agriculture are estimated to be on ejidos.

CARDENAS SET THREE GOALS

President Lazaro Cardenas who gave land reform its greatest impetus during his 1934-40 term established three main aims for the ejidos: to liberate the field worker from feudal exploitation, to provide sufficient employment for the vast rural population and to produce enough food to feed the nation. Neither of the last two aims has come near to fulfillment.

The Government has been caught in a dilemma in the stimulated outcry over the breakdown of the migrant labor pact with the United States. Agricultural union leaders have demanded a new speedup in land distribution, asserting that 1,200,000 farmers are still without land.

If these farmers were given land, according to union leaders, they would not need to seek work in the United States. However, from past experience the Government knows that this is not necessarily so and that, besides, additional small farms will mean little in the fight for increased productivity.

Unfortunately for the Government, it cannot say these things publicly while its landless farmers are being exhorted to stay in Mexico.

EXCERPTS FROM THE CBS RADIO NETWORK PRESENTATION OF THE WETBACKS, APRIL 4, 1954

Austin W. Mathis, M. D., health officer from Imperial County, Calif.: "This is Austin W. Mathis, M. D., health officer from Imperial County, Calif. Imperial County has the highest tuberculosis rate, the highest venereal disease rate, and the highest infant mortality rate of any county in California. We feel that there is a definite tie-in between the influx of Mexican people into our county and our public health problems in that these people coming in are a potential source of infection. We are on a powder keg in Imperial County as far as communicable diseases go. Last year we had three cases of typhoid fever in one section of the county. The same potential lies in diphtheria, smallpox, typhus, and other diseases which are present in Mexico but we have managed to keep out of this country. The average mortality rate is around 20 or 22 in the State, and last year ours was better than 37. This is the infant mortality rate, and by that I mean the deaths of children under 1 year of age."

District Attorney Don Bitler, of Imperial County: "The presence of the wetback criminal element in our courts gluts the court and slows down the process of the administration of justice. It was found that approximately \$200,000 had been expended by Imperial County with the population of only 65,000, during the previous year for law enforcement growing out of the invasion of the wetbacks."

Ben Perry, executive officer of the CIO food packers union in the Imperial Valley-San Joaquin region: "We think it's worse at the present time than it was in depression days. The people just don't have a chance in which to go to work on the job. Now our people are forced to compete with this 70 cents an hour, yet they are denied the fringe benefits that are actually given to the Mexican bracero. The Americans are forced to compete with the Mexican nationals."

Attorney General Brownell: "Our preliminary studies indicate that border recruiting may provide at least a partial solution to the problem. Under the old agreement Mexicans living in the border areas were effectively excluded from the legal program and as a consequence became wetbacks. That situation at least has now been changed. I don't believe we should request Congress to increase the size of the border patrol until we have a chance to see what develops under the new agreement. Last year as you know the border patrol apprehended over a million wetbacks. The records of the Immigration Service, however, do not support the claim that any substantial number of subversives were involved in this movement. But, of course, it's possible for subversives to cross the border and this is one of the reasons we're seeking so earnestly to stop this illegal traffic. We plan to propose some new legislation to Congress this year. The laws we now have on the books are primarily directed at the wetback. We're presently studying the advisability of new laws, for example, to make it illegal to employ wetbacks knowingly

and also a law to allow confiscation of automobiles and buses that are knowingly used to bring the wetbacks in, and some other measures to make it less attractive to use these migrants or to induce them to enter the country illegally * * * are also being studied."

[From the Reporter of April 13, 1954]

HUNGRY WORKERS, RIPE CROPS, AND THE NON-EXISTENT MEXICAN BORDER

(By Richard P. Eckels)

Last July District Attorney Don C. Bitler was brought up short by fiscal-year reports on the soaring crime rate in Imperial County, Calif. It was the worst in the State, roughly double the expected rate. Bitler checked with other county officials and found that the sheriff, the coroner, the welfare department, the health department, and the county hospital were also faced with steadily mounting workloads and expenses.

And yet, according to the latest official estimate, the population of Imperial County, "America's all-year garden," was 65,500, up only 4 percent since 1950. The figures that startled the district attorney could only be accounted for by a seasonal influx of illegal immigrants from Mexico. The county relief rolls carried more than 200 children who had been deserted by Mexican fathers. Medical services to the immigrant laborers were costing the county hospital \$25,000 a year. More than a third of the prisoners in the county jail were Mexicans. All told, the illegal temporary residents were costing the county at least \$250,000 a year.

Edward Parker, head of the local office of the United States Border Patrol, assured Bitler that his men were catching the border jumpers at the rate of a thousand a day, sometimes 1,800. But Parker had to admit that 2 or 3 times that number were getting through.

Bitler sent a telegram to the governor in Sacramento. The ranchers needed the manpower, of course, but one small border county was being put to extraordinary expense as the first line of defense against an alien invasion. Was there not some way the State or Federal Government could reimburse Imperial County for its disproportionately high police, hospital, and welfare costs?

Gov. Earl Warren, then not yet appointed Chief Justice, is said to have laid the problem before President Eisenhower at a White House luncheon. The President is reported to have asked Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., to look into the problem. Brownell flew to California for an on-the-spot survey.

The Attorney General declared the situation shocking, calling it the worst breakdown of law enforcement since prohibition. According to some estimates, there might be 2 million illegal Mexican immigrants in hiding throughout the United States. At any rate, a pitifully undermanned border patrol had apprehended 389,000 of them in California alone in the past year.

No one could guess how many Communist agents, saboteurs, and international smugglers were infiltrating the country through the mesh of holes in the border, but it was plain that the border was no effective barrier against them. Perhaps the Attorney General reflected that a few trained saboteurs could do more damage than a hundred thousand impoverished peons, even though a third of them were suffering from contagious diseases like tuberculosis and syphilis.

The Attorney General's findings produced results. Border patrolmen, their numbers temporarily augmented by men transferred from relatively inactive sectors, stepped up the rate of apprehensions in the border counties of California. But the new vigilance did not please everyone. There are two major reasons why the 1,549-mile Mexican border leaks. In the first place, there is so much of it. The second reason is that a

politically powerful group of southwestern ranchers, as dependent upon cheap Mexican labor as upon irrigation, campaign resolutely against having the border tightened by any means whatsoever. Ranchers, long accustomed to ordering their seasonal labor from a labor contractor by telephone, were dismayed to find their cotton unpicked, their tomatoes rotting on the vine, their celery unplanted.

The debate was on, and legislators soon found that there was no way of pleasing all their constituents. One Congressman was roundly scolded by his hometown newspaper for yielding to the ranchers' demands. The Banning (Calif.) Record declared that Republican Representative JOHN PHILLIPS was "asking the authorities to ignore the law for a while until it becomes convenient to Southland farmers for the law to be enforced again."

WHY JUAN FULANO LEAVES HOME

The force that drives Mexicans northward across the border is an old and simple one. It is poverty. Mexico has less than 1 acre of arable land per capita (the United States has 2.57), and its agricultural practices are primitive and wasteful.

To make matters worse, slight improvements in sanitary conditions and a normally high birthrate have sent Mexico's population soaring in recent years. Six million people have been added in the past 10 years. The annual increment is about 3 percent, twice that in the United States.

What President Ruiz Cortines calls "Mexico's ancestral poverty" has been further intensified by years of drought. In many localities, even where irrigation facilities exist, the dams are nearly dry. In the state of Durango alone 40 percent of the cattle perished last year; 379,200 head, worth \$8.7 million locally. Some climatologists believe that the dry cycle will come to an end about 1960; others believe that a large part of Mexico will continue to be dry for the duration of this geological epoch. At any rate, no informed person expects improvement in the near future.

On top of all these troubles, Mexico has experienced a severe inflation recently. Prices rose 25 percent in the first year of the Korean war. Mexico's economy has become so dependent upon that of the United States that 81 percent of all Mexico's imports come from the United States, and 85 percent of its exports go to the United States. Mexico's minerals, cotton, and coffee help pay for American-made trucks, tractors, automobiles, petroleum products, drugs, canned goods, and clothing.

As every American tourist finds, the American price level follows the pavement into Mexico. As long as he keeps to the hard roads, he pays United States prices in motels, hotels, restaurants, and shops. The once-famous bargains still exist, but only 40 miles beyond the pavement, and each year the bargain area diminishes as the pavement advances.

So far as the official figures show, the American tourist is the principal source of dollar income to Mexico, roughly \$200 million a year. The total amount sent back to Mexico by migrant workers is impossible to determine, but the amounts known to flow through approved channels suggest that the total could be even larger than the tourist revenue. Added, both sums approximate the entire national budget of Mexico. Thus, even the export-import figures do not fully represent Mexico's actual dependence on the United States.

Juan Fulano, the average peon, has one foot in each economy. Representing over 60 percent of Mexico's population, he earns only 20 percent of its income, and the gap is widening. If he can find work at all, he can earn 55 cents to a dollar a day. He grows his own corn and beans, the rains permitting, but everything he buys—shirt, pants, and

shoes—carries contemporary Chicago prices. A pair of blue jeans costs him at least 3 days' work; a pair of field shoes 6 days' work.

And so the displaced peons, feeling starvation, seeking work, stream northward out of the Eastern Gulf States—Tamaulipas and Veracruz; out of central Mexico—Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, and the federal district around Mexico City; out of the western seaboard—Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacan. They come from an area that extends 2,000 miles deep into Mexican territory. On a single morning I found men, ranging in age from 18 to 27, from all these states working in a few cotton fields near El Centro, Calif.

The fugitives from poverty do not start out, as many people suppose, from the immediate vicinity of the border. Nor do they conform, ethnologically, to anyone's stereotype of what a Mexican peon looks like. Some, despite names like Manuel Garcia Ramirez, are blue eyed, fair skinned, and light haired, and could pass for Scandinavians. The only evident common denominator is that they all speak Spanish and suffer from advanced malnutrition; on the average, they weigh about a hundred pounds.

Many of the workers I met told me that they had been lured north by reports of a boom in Mexico's newest state, Baja California, and that they had not originally intended to cross the border into the United States at all. In 1920 the population of Baja California was 20,000; today it is 280,000. Most of the increase has been the result of migration from impoverished areas in central Mexico.

Baja California's Mexicali Valley, the Mexican continuation of California's Imperial Valley, gets its water from the Colorado River. It grows cotton, alfalfa, flax, grains, citrus fruits, olives, and cattle. Jai alai, horse and dog racing, curio shops, and bars brings throngs of American tourists across the border for a quick look at Tijuana. The busiest port of entry on either the Canadian or Mexican border is little San Ysidro, 15 miles south of San Diego.

But there is scant possibility of a Michoacan peon's being readily absorbed in the glittering artificially of Tijuana, and hardly more in the agricultural economy of the Mexicali Valley. Flourishing as it is, Baja California can absorb only a small fraction of teeming Mexico's surplus millions.

And so the peons cross the border. Mexican laborers and farm hands have been doing it for years. During the First World War Mexican labor was utilized even in the steel mills of Pennsylvania; during the Second World War some 200,000 Mexicans were imported to assist with crops and to work on railroad section gangs.

What had been extremely informal arrangements were formalized under the Ellender Act of 1951. Recruiting centers were set up in inland Mexican cities, manned by teams of officials representing the United States Employment Service. Trainloads of screened men were taken to employment centers north of the border and there distributed according to an orderly plan.

Ranchers guaranteed prevailing wages, provided housing and meals at a uniform cost of \$1.75 a day, and posted bonds to assure the repatriation of their temporary workers after periods of 6 weeks to 6 months. According to the California Farmer, it cost a rancher an average of \$50 to put a Mexican contract laborer to work.

Last year, 197,100 Mexican nationals were processed at a cost of \$2,650,000. With Labor Department funds for recruiting contract laborers cut 26 percent this year, the program has been curtailed. Of the 94,200 harvest workers accepted through July 31, 1953, California got some 32,000. But farm leaders insist that California needs at least 300,000 harvest hands and that Mexico is the only possible source of stoop labor.

The word readily gets around Mexicali that even though there is only a boomlet there, unlimited numbers of braceros can be utilized over in the United States. In this situation, the legal niceties are ignored.

ACROSS AN IMAGINARY LINE

A prosperous, law-abiding American tourist, encumbered by car and heavy baggage, would cross the border at 1 of the 15 official ports of entry. There he would encounter a minimum of red tape, and he might observe that the border is protected by a 10-foot wire fence. It is, but only in the immediate vicinity of the ports of entry. The Imperial-Mexicali Valley, for example, has 6½ miles of fence, but the remaining 83½ miles of the boundary is sheer imagination.

On the map the Rio Grande (Mexicans call it the Rio Bravo), which constitutes well over half of the international boundary, looks like an efficient frontier. True, at times it does reach to a man's shoulders, a circumstance which has enriched the American language with the term "wetback." All last summer, however, it was so shallow that a child could wade across, and in some places it had dried up to a garden-hose trickle. Texas has been having a drought too, and this year has not attracted many Mexicans across the dusty bed of the Rio Bravo.

Suppose you are Juan Fulano, stranded in Mexicali, 2,000 miles from your Michoacan home, hungry and jobless. California beckons you over, through, or around the fence.

You will learn, for example, that for a dollar you can enter the United States through a privately owned hole that one of your compatriots has made with a blowtorch in the Government's fence. Or for the same fee you can slide over on a mattress. If you are agile and athletic, you can perhaps vault the fence, and that makes you a respected alumbrieto, a subject of almost as much respect as a toreador. Or you may just pile up a few cardboard cartons and orange crates and get over the fence that way.

More likely, being short of money and in no great hurry, you will simply amble along the fence for an hour to the place where it ends. Those pompous officials at the ports of entry are for the tourists.

You, Juan Fulano, have now emigrated to the United States. Before long someone will be along to ask you if you would like a job up in Fresno or Salinas, 400 miles from the border. If you do, he will give you 8 or 10 others a free ride in his truck. He keeps to the unpaved, dusty back roads. And some rancher up there will be so glad to have you working for him that he will pay the trucker maybe \$35, maybe \$75, maybe even \$100 for each of you. And you can make maybe \$6, maybe \$10 a day working on the ranch.

Of course, you will not be treated like a member of the family. Indeed, you may have to sleep in an irrigation ditch or in a grove of eucalyptus trees. Somebody will be glad to sell you food. For maybe \$4 a week you can eat well: canned juice, refried beans out of a can, jack mackerel, cinnamon rolls, and soda pop.

YOU BECOME A COTTON PICKER

Maybe you don't want to travel so far so soon. You haven't eaten anything for 4 or 5 days—haven't smelled coffee for 6 days. You'd like to start working and eating right away.

Along comes a fat Mexican named Garcia. He calls himself a labor contractor. He has a job for about 40 of you on the ranch of a Chinese a few miles up the road. Good pay, 3 cents a pound for picking cotton. Señor Garcia wears nice clothes and green glasses that reflect like a mirror. He eats well. You can tell that by looking at him.

Five years ago, he says, he decided to leave Nayarit. He was skinny then, only a hundred pounds like you, but in good trim; he jumped the fence. He couldn't do it now.

See those trucks. He owns them, \$30,000 worth, all paid for. Somebody tells you he makes \$500 a week, drives a new Cadillac; like a general, like a movie star. Truly, you tell yourself, this is the land of opportunity.

You work all morning in the broiling hot sun picking cotton, putting the little balls of fluff into your sack. When it is full you take it to the scales and Señor Garcia himself weighs it. The little boy at the cashbox pays you off—40 pounds—\$1.20. Not bad for a hungry man. You'll do better, Señor Garcia says, when you have eaten something.

On a flatbed truck is his commissary. Later you'll buy some milk and a pack of cigarettes, but not now; too expensive. You decide to take the cottonpicker's lunch—a tinplate of cold beans out of a can, 3 cold tortillas, a slice of bread, a bottle of iced pop, 50 cents. You're not getting rich very fast, but you were so hungry. You'll do better, you tell yourself, this afternoon.

It is fortunate that you emptied your sack when you did because right after that the Government trucks arrived and 4 or 5 men with shiny gold badges and pistols on a belt got out and started yelling. They rounded up 25 of Señor Garcia's men and took them away—back to Mexicali.

You and the others at the commissary were lucky. You dropped down in the cotton and they didn't see you. It's easy in cotton; it closes over you like water and unless someone steps on you you're safe.

Señor Garcia lets you all know when the government trucks have driven away. You go back to picking cotton. He says you're probably safe for another month and meanwhile let's get this cotton picked. He drives off to El Centro or Calexico to pick up 20 or 30 more men to pick the rancher's cotton. You wonder what the proprietor looks like. But you never see him.

Saturday night you have more money than you ever saw before. You go into Westmoreland with some of the fellows, get a bath and a haircut, and put on your new American work clothes. The storekeeper talks you into buying a pair of socks. You never owned a pair of socks before, but now you have money. Try anything once, even socks.

Over on Fifth Street are the cantinas, the bars. Bright-colored lights everywhere, and good Mexican music. There are Mexican women there too. One of them tells you how she came up from Aguascalientes on a bus with her two children. She says if you have money, you can go across the street with her. You are somewhat shocked, a mother and all that, and while you are thinking it over a whistle blows and someone turns out the lights.

It's the men with badges and guns again. A big one asks you "Papeles, muchacho?" You reach toward the hip pocket of your stiff new blue jeans as if you expected to find some papers there, and when the man looks away you get out. The other people in the cantina and some from the other places in that block are loaded into the Government trucks. Back to Mexicali. Too bad, just when you were getting acquainted. Mala suerte, you shrug. But you have a hunch that many of them will be back in the cantina next Saturday.

WHO ELSE IS COMING IN?

The men of the Border Patrol have no illusions about making clean sweeps; they concede that theirs is necessarily a sampling operation. Those they catch are the most desperately poor, the most recently arrived, the least ingenious of the Mexican invaders, and even in these categories many are the beneficiaries of the laws of chance.

At the peak of the annual migration, in July, 2 or 3 officers may be able to apprehend a fifth of the men they can see on a mile-long northbound freight, clustered on it like flies on a honey barrel.

The long, loud public agitation over the migrant laborers has tended to obscure the fact that other and more dangerous visitors may be coming through our leaking borders.

The border patrol says that it has found only a few foreign agents among the Mexican immigrants. But the officers concede that they would have a difficult time running down an alien who had enough money to look well nourished and even fairly well groomed, who could provide himself with spurious documents, buy a ticket to a point a few hundred miles inland, and who had friends to shelter him when he arrived there.

No one knows how much livestock is being stolen or smuggled from ranches in northern Mexico and driven across the Rio Grande. During the past year, leaders of only two cattle-smuggling plots have been convicted. American stockmen are still nervous about foot-and-mouth disease even though the most recent outbreak was some nine hundred miles from the border. With tick-infested cattle and with horses suffering from a venereal disease called dourine roaming across the line, the Bureau of Animal Industry plans to resume its own patrol with airplanes, jeeps, and mounted riders.

Counterfeit bills in \$20 and \$50 denominations that have turned up recently in Southern California have been traced to Mexico. A 22-year-old Mexican with a Greek surname carrying \$2,650 in counterfeit \$50 bills fell under suspicion chiefly because he was driving a glittering new sedan of an expensive make. Suppose he had been clever enough to hike across the unfenced desert?

Each month about a million dollars' worth of narcotics, including marijuana, is seized at border points. In view of the border's largely imaginary nature, the quantities successfully smuggled could be a dozen or a hundred times as great.

There is no end to the rackets and no limit to the profits when the border leaks so notoriously.

NO EASY ANSWERS

Many ranchers seem to feel that the problem could be solved by doing away with red tape and issuing a simple crossing card to Mexican laborers. "They need the work," the ranchers say, "and we need their labor."

But how many cards would have to be issued, 500,000 or 5 million? How would the quota be coordinated with the ranchers' demands, fluctuating both seasonally and from year to year? Would the ranchers be willing to have the workers checked for tuberculosis, venereal diseases, criminal connections, subversive activities, and so forth? If so, a lot of highly trained specialists would be needed in the processing line, and the processing costs would run up to \$10 a head, and we would still have the problem of how to deal with those who chose to make a brokenfield run around left end.

The crisis at the border begins with the crisis in Mexico itself. Mexico's population is growing too rapidly for the progress it is making in opening new lands to settlement and cultivation, in extending irrigation and modernizing its agricultural practices. Mexico is further harried by inflation and drought, possibly threatened by long-term dryness.

And yet Mexico is a proud and ambitious nation. The Mexican Government has invested \$58 million in increasing domestic production of wheat, corn, and beans, the staples of minimum diet. As stopgap measures, it is importing frijoles from South Africa and selling flour to bakers at about 60 percent of cost.

The administration of President Ruiz Cortines is pushing its march-to-the-sea program. Now that yellow fever is under control, the sparsely populated territories of southern Baja California and Quintana Roo are being opened to colonization.

Mexico hopes to expand its fishing fleet and seine the adjacent seas for inexpensive proteins. It is developing its harbors and connecting them by improved roads with inland areas, hoping to develop its coastal shipping and foreign trade.

New highways are being constructed to Baja California, to connect the scattered mines, vineyards, citrus and olive groves, breweries and wineries, and the rich 333,000-acre cottonfields around Mexicali. The port city of Ensenada is undergoing a \$15 million program of harbor development.

With all these activities—and some more help from the United States—Mexico's future need not be entirely dark.

Some of Mexico's publicists glibly predict that it will one day be able to support a trebled population of 80 million in comfort and prosperity. In that millennial event, one may infer, the farm-factories of the West and Southwest would have to look elsewhere for cheap labor. But that crisis is still far distant.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CBS RADIO NETWORK
PRESENTATION OF THE WETBACKS, APRIL 4,
1954

(The man with the small, battered suitcase stands on the Mexican side of the border. He waits for darkness to cover the open fields on both sides of the international boundary line. His name is Carlos Moreno. He stands separate from the 30 or more Mexican wetbacks, who are also waiting for dark. Carlos Moreno has a job to do.)

MORENO. I'm standing among a group of wetbacks on the Mexican side overlooking the American border. I intend to go down at 7 o'clock and cross the border through a hole in the fence to the American side. The moon is covered with clouds and is fairly dark. I should be able to cross without any trouble.

(Carlos Moreno's job is to get across the border illegally. He is to try to make his way into the interior of California, by using taxi cabs to take him from one town to another. He is to try to avoid being picked up by enforcement officers. He is to carry his suitcase the whole way to Los Angeles and he is to speak only in Spanish. Carlos Moreno is of unmistakably Mexican descent. He is not an enemy agent, but a reporter. The suitcase he carries—the suitcase which could carry enemy devices—actually contains a tape recorder. And he will report to us at each leg of the trip, as he does now.)

MORENO. I've come to the abutment that holds up this fence on the International Border line. It is solid concrete and it is firm enough so that I can walk on it. I cling to the fence and almost got a toe-hold on the fence crossing a span of about 10 feet. And at the end of that span is a hole that has been cut into the line about 4 by 3. I'm now getting ready to go through that hole and as I step out I'm on the American side. About 2 feet below me is New River which separates the United States and Mexico. I'm now moving across the flat terrain. To my left I see a group of wetbacks which is heading over toward the left. I think my chances are better if I take the right and go off by myself.

On the outskirts of the California town of Calexico, Carlos Moreno waves at a passing cab. It stops. He walks to it, opens the door, makes his deal with the driver.)

MORENO. I've just now finished the first leg of my attempt to get into the interior of California. I'm now in a little town called Heber with a population of about a thousand from the looks of it. It's been 40 minutes since I crossed through the hole in the international line into the United States. At Calexico I got into a cab and told the driver to take me to Heber. At the outskirts of Heber, I stopped him, paid him and went into the shadows off to the side of the road.

I'm now laying in a ditch beside the road waiting for traffic to calm down. From Heber, here, by taking a taxi I will attempt to get to El Centro which is approximately 6 miles from Heber. All my conversation with the taxi was in Spanish. Now the cars have stopped and I'm on my way.

MORENO. Now I just got out of the cab which took me from Heber to El Centro. It is a town fairly large. The population I'm not quite sure but it seems to be very stretched out. I walked over to the railway yard and at the present time, I'm standing approximately 20 or 30 feet from an engine. No one has stopped me. No one has questioned me.

MORENO. I am taking what seems to be a road going through the city of El Centro. I'm taking the dark side of the road in an effort to get across town without getting stopped. I don't want to chance and go into the center of town. I hear a plane in the air and several cars are passing me on the road. So far, nobody has given me any difficulty. Now I've got to find a cab that will take me to Brawley, my next stop on my way to the city of Los Angeles.

MORENO. I am now standing at the side of the United States Post Office Building in the city of Brawley, Calif. So far, three legs of my trip to Los Angeles have been completed. From Calexico to Heber, from Heber to El Centro, and from El Centro to Brawley. Now comes, perhaps, the toughest stage from Brawley to Indio. Once I get to Indio, I'll be out of the danger zone. The route to Indio is about 75 miles across hard-packed desert. There are two routes to Indio that go around the Salton Sea. The northern route and southern route. The information I have says that there is less patrolling on the northern route. This is the way I will go. And now I have to find another taxicab.

MORENO. I am now in Indio, Calif., with the fourth and most dangerous stage behind me. I stopped the cab about two blocks from the bus depot. There are no check points beyond Indio. From here in, I intend to drop the taxicabs and go by bus to the city of Los Angeles. In Los Angeles is the second largest Mexican population in the world, outside of Mexico City. One more Mexican there will not be noticed. Once I get set up in Los Angeles, I can do anything and go where I want. I am now standing about two blocks north of the bus depot in Indio, Calif. No people, no police, no immigration officers are in sight. I intend to walk the main street into the bus station.

(If he gets on the bus without being stopped, he'll be through. * * * Some minutes ago we left our Mexican reporter, Carlos Moreno, waiting to enter the bus stop at Indio, Calif. This was the final stage of his illegal trip through the illegal hole in the fence at the international border. Once in Los Angeles, Carlos Moreno—or any enemy saboteur or spy or agent—would be engulfed in the crowd of the big city. Let's follow Carlos Moreno, illegal entrant, into the bus station. And this time, when he talks to someone, he no longer has to talk in Spanish. He is beyond the danger zone.)

(Public address system: "Your attention, please [noise and music in background]. The Los Angeles, for Banning, Beaumont, Riverside, Ontario, Pomona, Alhambra, and Los Angeles.")

TICKET MAN. Yes? May I help you?

MORENO. What time does the next bus leave for Los Angeles?

TICKET MAN. Five thirty.

MORENO. I'd like a ticket.

TICKET MAN. Round trip, sir?

MORENO. No; one way.

(And, at 5:30 in the morning:)

BUS DRIVER. May I have your ticket, please? MORENO. Here it is.

BUS DRIVER. One way to Los Angeles. Thank you.

(Sound: Bus pulling away and out.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not want to yield the floor except temporarily. I expect to make some further remarks on the subject.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Is it in order for me to make a brief statement for the State Department, on an aspect of the bill relating to the State Department, so the record will be clear thereon?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I wish to inform the Senator from New Jersey that the Senate is now proceeding under controlled time. Since the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations is not present at this time, as a member of the committee, I shall assume his responsibilities at the moment. How much time does the Senator from New Jersey desire?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Not to exceed 3 minutes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey 3 minutes of our time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, House bill 8067, as it was reported to the Senate on June 9, 1954, includes amendments recommended by the Senate committee. The following provision appears on page 4, line 22:

Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this appropriation shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of the Metals and Minerals Staff in the Office of Economic Affairs.

The following is stated on page 4 of the committee report:

The committee is very much concerned with the activities of the Metals and Minerals Staff of the Office of Economic Affairs. During the hearings the committee went into this matter very thoroughly. On the basis of testimony presented and justifications submitted the committee has reached the conclusion that the metals and minerals staff should be abolished. In conducting its affairs, the Department in dealing with the mining and metals field should look to the Department of the Interior for information and policy guidance. With this coordination the welfare of the domestic mining industry will be fully protected. To carry out this recommendation the committee has included language in the bill to provide that none of the funds appropriated for salaries and expenses, Department of State, will be used to pay the salaries or expenses of the metals and minerals staff, for which the 1955 estimate is \$67,945.

Mr. President, I have before me a memorandum given me by the State Department. The memorandum points out that, although of course the State Department looks to the Department of the Interior for information covering domestic mining, nevertheless the State Department is constantly in negotiation with foreign nations in connection with our stockpiling of critical and strategic

minerals and with other importations of minerals, and that in that connection it is necessary for the State Department to have a staff—although the word "staff" is not used in the memorandum to which I refer. Nevertheless, in the memorandum it is suggested that provision should be made to take care of this responsibility. Therefore, the State Department has requested me to make this statement for the RECORD, so the matter can be considered at the time of the conference with the House of Representatives on the pending State Department appropriation bill.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks the brief memorandum which has been submitted by the Department of State; and I also ask that when the conference with the House of Representatives is had on the pending appropriation bill this matter, as recommended by the Department of State, may be considered by the conferees on the part of both Houses.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE METALS AND MINERALS STAFF OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT

H. R. 8067, as reported in the Senate on June 9, 1954, includes amendments by the Senate committee. The following provision appears on page 4, line 22: "Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this appropriation shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of the metals and minerals staff in the Office of Economic Affairs."

The Senate committee report discusses that provision in the second paragraph of page 4.

The State Department has in the past and certainly, I am sure, would in the future look to the Department of the Interior for all of the information and policy guidance which the Interior Department can furnish and which is needed by the State Department in the conduct of foreign relations. The State Department, through the metals and minerals staff, also consults with all of the other agencies whose information and guidance is necessary in the international affairs of the United States Government with respect to metals and minerals. This consultation and coordination particularly includes the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Departments of Defense, Treasury, Commerce, Agriculture, Labor, and such independent agencies as the General Services Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The metals and minerals staff performs functions as assigned to it which require that the State Department work closely on specific minerals problems with the National Security Council and the Bureau of the Budget.

The metals and minerals staff is the focal point within the Department of State for the performance of the Department's responsibilities in connection with the strategic stockpiling program of the United States. Most of the materials which the United States stockpiles are metals or minerals. A large part of the commercial supply and the stockpile accumulation is obtained from other countries. The condition of access to such supplies is a matter which frequently involves intergovernmental consultation and negotiation. The responsibilities of the Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs cannot be discharged effectively without a small staff in the Department to assist in this work.

The Department of State is not able to fulfill its responsibilities without a few qualified staff members concentrating on the international aspects of metals and minerals. These individuals need not be termed members of the metals and minerals staff of course and, indeed, the title of their unit is not very important.

So far as I know, no charge has been made that the present members of this staff have not performed efficiently in carrying out the assignments of their superior officers. Neither has any charge been made that they have worked toward objectives other than those established for them by policymaking officials in the Department. The Department is aware that its responsibility in the international field has at times presented an issue as to the policy which would best serve all of the interests of the United States, domestic and foreign. Such problems are rooted in the various interests of the United States which at times need to be reconciled. The difficulties, however, and even the differences in views would not be removed by the abolition of the Metals and Minerals Staff. Unless this work were continued in the Department even under some other name, the Department would simply be handicapped in the effective conduct of foreign relations and its collaboration with many agencies and departments of the United States Government whose programs affect or involve international affairs.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I rise to suggest the absence of a quorum. However, before proceeding further, I wish to state that I hope we shall soon vote on the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce bill.

Mr. President, I now suggest the absence of a quorum; and I ask unanimous consent that the time required for the call of the roll not be charged to either side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, how much time remains?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] has used 18 minutes; and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] has used 4 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to myself in opposition to the amendment of the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN]. Perhaps later I shall use more time.

The question of appropriations for this item has been gone into very completely by the committee. The committee made a thorough study. No effort was made in the committee to increase the amount of the appropriation. Now we are faced with an amendment offered on the floor of the Senate to do just that.

The amendment of the Senator from New York specifically applies to the so-called border patrol. I point out to the Senate that the committee allowed the

full budget estimate for the border patrol service. This is what the committee report states in regard to the border patrol service:

The committee further directs that no reduction be applied to the border patrol, which polices both the Mexican and Canadian boundaries.

The committee allowed the entire amount requested in the budget, and then, in case there should be any holding back on the part of the department, the committee wrote into the report the language which I have just read.

Furthermore, I invite the attention of Senators to the fact that at the moment a very thorough analysis is in progress by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization on the same subject. We have provided \$6,518,800 for this service, yet the Senator from New York now proposes to double the amount of the appropriation for the border patrol. I do not believe that such action can be justified. Certainly no such request was presented to the committee, and no adequate argument has been made on the floor of the Senate to support such a proposal.

It is possible that there might be some justification for increasing an item somewhat because of a Senator's interest in some particular phase of a problem. But when it is proposed to double the amount of an appropriation, such action completely changes the policy.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. In confirmation of what the Senator has said, I understand that detailed studies are now in progress. I believe they will be completed before this session of Congress is over. As soon as the facts and figures are available as a result of the study, they will be presented to the Budget Bureau. If the Budget Bureau agrees—and I have no reason to believe that it will disagree, assuming the presentation of adequate facts—it is my understanding that before the final supplemental appropriation bill is acted upon by the Congress a specific recommendation will be submitted, for such funds as the Department of Justice, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and the Budget Bureau believe could be effectively and efficiently expended on this very important work. But certainly such a recommendation should be supported by adequate facts and figures. At least, the survey which is now under way should be completed before the appropriation is increased.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senator from California. The distinguished majority leader is absolutely correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New Hampshire has expired.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I yield myself 5 minutes more.

I desire to point out also that the funds provided in the bill are the same as the appropriation for the current year. The committee granted everything that was requested in the hearings. We went into the subject at great length. As late as this morning we made contact with the

Department to see if there had been any change of opinion which would warrant supporting the amendment of the Senator from New York. The answer was "No." The answer was the same as the distinguished Senator from California has indicated, namely, that a study is being made of the entire problem. It is a major problem, but it cannot be solved merely by doubling the amount of money appropriated for the service. The committee has taken care of this item and has warned against any further reduction in this particular item. We believe that the work is proceeding in a reasonably satisfactory way. A study is being made of the problem, and we are absolutely opposed to doubling the amount of the appropriation.

I hope the amendment of the Senator from New York will be defeated.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, how much time have I left?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York has 12 minutes.

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield myself as much time as I may need, up to 12 minutes.

Mr. President, this is a serious problem. I listened to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, for whom I have very great regard. His only argument was that I am wrong in asking for such a large amount all at once. He did not answer a single one of the arguments which I advanced. He simply said that it was too much to ask for such an increase as is proposed by my amendment. I wish he had been able to advance some arguments against those made by me.

I emphasize the fact that the situation is extremely serious. I shall not ask my colleagues in the Senate to depend on my unsupported judgment on this question. I shall read from the record of hearings before congressional committees. I first read from the testimony given by Commissioner Mackey at a hearing of the Committee on Appropriations, as follows:

BORDER PATROL

Accomplishments: Again last fiscal year the border patrol continued its struggle against increasingly discouraging odds. The force patrolled over 11 million miles, examined 2,866,000 conveyances, and interrogated 9,543,000 persons, 839,149 illegally entered aliens were apprehended; this was an increase of about 15 percent over the preceding year.

Among the aliens apprehended last fiscal year 1,331 were identified as criminals with records; 96,333 were identified as having been previously expelled from the United States. Smugglers of aliens apprehended were 1,540, up 37 percent over the prior year.

Activities of the border patrol also resulted in the arrest of 2,298 individuals for violation of other than immigration laws and delivered to other agencies.

A little later in the hearing he testified as follows:

BORDER PATROL OFFICERS KILLED

Another patrol inspector was shot and killed while on duty by an as yet unknown assailant during the fiscal year. This brings to 36 the number of border patrol officers who have lost their lives in the line of duty out of a total of 45 for the entire Service.

Late in the fiscal year the Service was implored by citizens' associations, chambers of commerce, and local peace officers to use all

possible resources toward controlling the hordes of illegal aliens flooding the Southwest. Reports of robbery, rape, and pillage by wetbacks in that area provided ample testimony to the fact that the situation was, and remains serious indeed.

I should now like to read some colloquy from the hearings.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield at that point?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I should like to ask the Senator from New York if in fact his amendment addresses itself strictly to the border patrol. In other words, as I read the amendment—and the Senator will correct me if I am in error—it addresses itself to an increase in personnel in the entire field.

Mr. LEHMAN. The Senator from Nevada is absolutely correct on that point. Although, of course, the immediate purpose is the guarding of the border, my amendment certainly provides that the funds which I am asking for could be used for the entire Service.

Mr. McCARRAN. I should like to draw the Senator's attention to the fact that for the border patrol there is required a different kind and degree of training than that required for the field force in general.

Mr. LEHMAN. I have no doubt about that. I am not in the least trying to lay down a narrow program for this purpose. I thank the Senator from Nevada.

I should now like to read some of the colloquy which occurred between the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and Mr. Mackey, who then was Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service:

Senator ELLENDER. What progress have you been making in preventing wetbacks from coming into this country? Have they decreased in the last couple of years or are they increasing? Just what is the situation?

Mr. MACKEY. The situation seems to be about the same, Senator ELLENDER, except for one period there of between January 22 and February 5, when we operated on a unilateral basis.

Senator ELLENDER. What year—for this year?

Mr. MACKEY. For this year, yes, sir. Then strange as it may seem, there was a decided drop in the number of wetback entries into the United States in the El Centro-Imperial Valley area.

Senator McCARRAN. I did not hear when that drop came about.

Mr. MACKEY. Between the period of January 22 and February 5.

Senator McCARRAN. Of this year?

Mr. MACKEY. Yes, sir. That is when we started this unilateral operation. We feel that came about because of the Mexican Government's efforts to prevent them from coming from the interior of Mexico, and many of them waited on the Mexican side, hoping that they would be admitted legally under the new unilateral procedure.

Senator ELLENDER. Then are we to understand that we are getting more cooperation from the Mexican Government?

Mr. MACKEY. I feel we are at this time; yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. We had evidence presented to us before the Agriculture Committee some time ago that the number of wetbacks captured in the United States and returned to Mexico increased during this fiscal year over last year.

Mr. MACKEY. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. What was the cause of that, do you know? Would that not indicate that more came across than heretofore?

Mr. MACKEY. Yes; they are increasing every year.

Senator ELLENDER. Therefore, the thing is not as rosy as you have painted it, except for this little period that you just mentioned in the early part of this year.

Mr. MACKEY. I am not attempting to paint it rosy. I am just making a statement of what appears to be a factual situation. Strange as it seems—it is strange to me, Senator ELLENDER, and I know you are just as well informed in this field as I am, because we were in Mexico on a number of occasions together.

Senator ELLENDER. I hope you are well informed. You should be.

Mr. MACKEY. Yes, sir.

That is very definite proof that, instead of the number of illegal entrants decreasing, the reverse is true. The number is increasing, Mr. President. In my opinion, the illegal entrants are causing a complete breakdown in the necessary efforts of the United States Government to close the doors to those who would be security risks in our country.

Page after page of testimony has been adduced showing that the number of subversives who can with impunity cross over the border from Mexico into the United States is virtually unlimited. I am not saying that the number is 100 or 200 or 50 a day, but the testimony discloses that among the great horde of illegal immigrants who come into this country an undetermined number of persons are subversives.

In addition to the question of the national security, there is also the question of the effect on the economic and social structure of our country. There is involved also the enforced competition of the men who cross the border illegally, because they must naturally work for any wages their employers are willing to pay them, and in that way they constitute a serious menace to honest and hard-working Americans.

The illegal entrants also pose a very great menace to the lives and to the welfare of the communities along the border.

I cannot understand how anyone can object to the attempts of the United States Government to protect the 160 million people of our land from this completely uncontrolled invasion by hordes of illegal immigrants.

My distinguished friend, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, has suggested that we await a report from the Attorney General. I say that this is the time to act. We have been talking about this matter for years. I have been in the Senate for 5 years, and from almost the first day I came here the Senate has been discussing this subject. In the meantime, we have made no progress at all with respect to the illegal immigration, which has continued to zoom. Five years ago it was about 10 percent as large as it is today. This is the time to act. It is not necessary for us to wait for a report from the Attorney General's Office. That Office has in its possession all the facts it needs.

I say again to my colleagues that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has not stated

anything on the floor of the Senate this afternoon which would in any way indicate that I am wrong in the fight I am making today. All he says is that \$6,518,000 is too much. I think this is the time—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I shall take 2 minutes to finish reading from the record from which the Senator from New York has just read. I turn to page 189 of the hearings, and read as follows:

Senator DIRKSEN. If the committee in its wisdom saw fit to restore some of the funds that have been taken out, what would be your priority for the assignment of funds and new positions? If we were generous enough to give you additional funds, where would you apply them?

Mr. MACKEY. I am going to ask Mr. Loughran, who is the Assistant Commissioner in charge of that area, to please explain that for the record.

Mr. LOUGHRAN. The first priority we would see, Senator, would be approximately 50 passenger motor vehicle replacements. The second would be approximately 50 truck replacements. Then the next place, we would probably want money for detention and deportation—primarily deportation of aliens. The next item would be personal services items primarily, additional immigrant inspectors, some clerks, and then additional naturalization examiners and clerks.

So, Mr. President, it is significant that the officials who administer the act do not agree with the Senator from New York. They say the first priority would be approximately 50 passenger motor vehicle replacements, and the second would be approximately 50 truck replacements.

I continue reading from the record:

Senator DIRKSEN. Nothing for the border patrol?

Mr. MACKEY. There is no cut there.

Mr. LOUGHRAN. There is no cut proposed in the border patrol for 1955.

Senator DIRKSEN. But if we gave you additional funds, you could use them for the border patrol if you saw fit?

Mr. LOUGHRAN. We could, of course. It would all depend on the additional amount of money. It would be difficult to tell you now just how we would distribute the money. What I mentioned to you is a brief estimate of what we would do if we got additional funds.

Senator DIRKSEN. You feel the most useful function we could serve if we restored some of the cut would be to give you 50 passenger cars, 50 trucks, give you additional funds for deportation, additional immigrant inspectors, and additional naturalization examiners.

Mr. LOUGHRAN. As I say, it is difficult off-hand to say exactly where we would put it. It would depend on the amount of money. Maybe the trucks and passenger cars would not be first at all. Maybe naturalization examiners. It purely depends on the amount of additional funds, if any.

Mr. President, that clearly indicates the point of view of the persons who are administering the act.

I again remind the Senator from New York that a study is in progress on this subject, and it may be that, as a result of the study, some additional funds for the border patrol will be requested, but at the moment those administering the act take the position which I have just

quoted, as does the Department of Justice, and the evidence supports them. If conditions should change as a result of the survey, I will say to the Senator from New York that I have an open mind on the subject.

Mr. LEHMAN. Granting that there has been no decrease in the personnel of the border patrol, does the distinguished Senator think that the border patrol and the other machinery used in connection with the border patrol are adequate?

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not know that they are adequate, but so far as those administering the act are concerned, they seem to believe they are adequate.

Always more money can be used for anything, just as the service wants more money for 50 additional motorcars and 50 additional trucks. The Senator from New York well knows that if any department or agency is given money they can always use it. But we are trying to keep down the expenses of the Government. The officials administering the act say that additional money is not absolutely necessary.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield further?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am just as anxious as is the Senator from New Hampshire to effect legitimate economies, but I cannot believe the Senator from New Hampshire would favor economies or a rigid rule that expenditures should remain at an exact level, when there are involved the security of the country, its economic soundness, the protection of its people against unfair competition, an increase in crime and social delinquents in American communities on whom are foisted this great horde, this vast mass of people coming into the country without any scrutiny or any examination at all.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I shall not take any further time, except to say that my feeling is just as keen as is that of the Senator from New York with reference to keeping undesirable aliens out of the country, and I want the agency to have sufficient funds to accomplish that purpose; but I do not want to appropriate the money at this time until the case is proved. I think the Senator's amendment to double the amount for border patrol is unreasonable, and I hope the amendment will be rejected.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield for one more question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has expired. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from New York the remainder of his time?

Mr. BRIDGES. I will yield for one question.

Mr. LEHMAN. The Senator has objected to my amendment which would provide for \$6½ million, which I think is necessary. Will the Senator from New Hampshire, who, I think, has already acknowledged that there are weaknesses in the system, agree to support an amendment providing for an amount less than \$6 million? If my amendment is defeated, I shall certainly

offer an amendment providing for a smaller amount of money. But I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire whether he would agree to take to the conference an amendment providing for an increase of \$3 million.

Mr. BRIDGES. My answer to that question is "No." I shall not change my position or that taken by the committee until we have further evidence to justify the Senator's statement of the situation. I do not believe we can legislate in this way on the floor of the Senate without a record being made. If there is any justification, the case should be presented to the committee. If the evidence is such as to warrant an increase, that is one thing. But I shall not agree to any amendment on the floor until evidence is submitted to justify it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN].

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I wish to offer another amendment.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. LEHMAN. I cannot yield for that purpose at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be necessary for the amendment to be before the Senate, first.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from New York.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 21, line 18, it is proposed to strike out "\$39,000,000" and insert the following: "\$42,518,800: *Provided*, That the amount in excess of \$39,000,000 shall be used for added personnel and other facilities, in addition to those recommended to be provided for these purposes in Senate Report No. 1541, 83d Congress, 2d session, necessary to prevent and detect illegal entry of aliens across the northern and southern borders of the United States and to enforce the laws of the United States with respect thereto."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BEALL in the chair). How much time does the Senator from New York yield himself?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield for the purpose of allowing me to ask unanimous consent to suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from New York may yield, so that I may suggest the absence of a quorum, and that the time for the calling of the quorum shall not be charged to the time of the Senator from New York.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent re-

quest of the Senator from Oklahoma? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

How much time does the Senator from New York yield himself?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield myself 10 minutes, although in all probability I shall not use 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. LEHMAN. I shall not take much time in a further discussion of this question, since it has already been debated at some length in the consideration of amendment J, on which the Senate has already voted.

The amendment which I am now proposing provides for an increase of \$3 million in the budget of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, from \$39 million to \$42 million. My previous amendment provided for an increase of \$6,500,000, which I believe was completely justified and necessary under the present conditions with which the Nation is confronted. The Senate, in its wisdom, has decided not to support that amendment, but I have heard no arguments today on the floor of the Senate, either by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations or by any other member of the committee, which in any way refutes the statement that the situation which I have described at some length constitutes a grave problem.

I have heard nothing to indicate that there is an adequate force to cope with the problem of illegal immigration into the United States, which certainly is an urgent one. I have heard nothing to disprove for a moment the contention that unhappy and dangerous conditions which affect the economy, health, and welfare of our communities have been caused by the great influx of illegal immigrants. I have not heard anything which negates the statement that the illegal entrants pose a tremendously important challenge to our security.

The only argument I have heard presented today in refutation of what I have said has been that advanced by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The first premise of his statement was that a doubling of the amount which is allocated to the border patrol is too great; that in one step we should not provide an increase so great as \$6½ million. The second argument is that we should wait for a report from the Attorney General.

Mr. President, there is no factor in the situation which is not well known. Witness after witness has appeared before the Committee on Appropriations and other committees, testifying to the ever-growing swarm of illegal immigrants who are coming into this country over the Mexican border. Every witness who is familiar with the situation has

testified to that effect, including the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization and a number of his assistants. There has been no denial of that fact at all. Nor has there been any denial whatever that the force which has been at the disposal of the Government to work in this indescribably important activity is totally inadequate.

Under those circumstances it seems that for the Senate to wait supinely for an administrative agency or the Attorney General of the United States to submit a report and recommendation would be a surrender of the prerogatives, duties, and responsibilities of the Senate.

With all my heart, I think the appropriation should be increased from \$39 million to \$45½ million. Even if such an increase were granted, it would be too little. However, I have been defeated in my proposal, as I have been defeated with respect to a great many other proposals for which I have fought, and for which I shall continue to fight in the Congress.

The least we can do is recognize what everyone in authority has said, that there is involved a grave problem, and that the immigration authorities are ill-equipped to cope with it. I think I have made a great concession in reducing the amount of increase which I have asked for, and to which I think the 160 million people of the country are entitled. I think the request for an increase of \$6½ million rather than \$3 million is justified. But I am going to stand for the moment on a request for an increase of \$3 million. I am sure that in succeeding months and years it will be shown whether or not the increase for which I have asked is adequate. If the amount proves inadequate, I shall return to the fight again. But in the meantime I hope very much that the Senate will at least agree to this amendment, even though the amount is inadequate, because it reflects some degree of reality, and provides the Immigration Service the minimum amount necessary, and I emphasize the words "minimum amount."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. KILGORE. While I am in agreement with what the Senator from New York has stated about the inadequacy of the amount allowed the border patrol, I believe a question arises about the means of enforcing the law. I am of the opinion that even doubling the amount provided for the border patrol would not cure the trouble. That is the only reason why I voted in committee for the amount now carried in the bill, because I think other services are required to assist the border patrol, and such agencies have been unfortunately starved for funds.

Mr. LEHMAN. Does the Senator from West Virginia mean other services in connection with the Immigration Service?

Mr. KILGORE. Other services in connection with the border patrol.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am very glad, indeed, the Senator from West Virginia has brought up the question.

Mr. KILGORE. In other words, I am referring to the proper handling of the cases in the courts, the activities of the Department of Justice, and other agencies of that kind. Amounts for such purposes have been cut down to the minimum, so that members of the border patrol, no matter how hard they may work, cannot accomplish results unless they get the necessary support from inside to shove the wetbacks back and to keep them out of the United States.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am very grateful to the Senator from West Virginia for bringing the question up, as I am very grateful to the Senator from Nevada for conferring with me privately on the subject a while ago. I realize that the question is not one of merely providing a few more policemen on the border.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield myself 10 minutes more. I think the question involves the whole mechanism, the whole system, having to do with enforcement; and I believe my proposed amendment would solve the problem. My proposed amendment reads as follows:

On page 21, line 18, strike out the figure "\$39,000,000" and insert the following: "\$42,000,000: *Provided*, That the amount in excess of \$39,000,000 shall be used for added personnel and other facilities, in addition to those recommended to be provided for these purposes in Senate Report No. 1541, 83d Congress, 2d session, necessary to prevent and detect illegal entry of aliens across the northern and southern borders of the United States and to enforce the laws of the United States with respect thereto."

It is not a restrictive amendment at all. The use of the money is not restricted, but the provision is as broad as the service itself.

Mr. KILGORE. Without the associated services, the border patrol is ineffective. It is like putting a policeman on the beat, and not providing him with a jail or stationhouse into which to place the criminals he captures.

I do not know whether the wetback situation is encountered in New York, but it is in West Virginia. Wetbacks do get into my State, as well as into Indiana, Illinois, and all other States in that area. Something must be done to reinforce the activities of the border patrol. I have worked with the border patrol. I know how efficient its personnel is. Wetbacks must be captured before they can be sent back to Mexico. Once they are captured, the cooperation of other agencies is needed.

Mr. LEHMAN. I fully agree with the statements of the Senator from West Virginia and thank him.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New York yield the remainder of his time?

Mr. LEHMAN. Of course, I will have no objection to doing so.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, a point of order. No business has been transacted since the last quorum call. Therefore, a request for a quorum call is not in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No business has been transacted—

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I did not hear what the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire said, and I do not know what point of order he may have made.

Mr. BRIDGES. I pointed out that no business has been transacted since the last quorum call, and therefore the suggestion of the absence of a quorum by the Senator from New York is not in order.

Mr. LEHMAN. Of course, Mr. President, I am not as good a parliamentarian as is the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire.

I now ask for the yeas and nays on the question of agreeing to my amendment. The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I now suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Do I correctly understand that the time required for this call of the roll will be taken from the remainder of the time available to the Senator from New York?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, Mr. President; I am perfectly willing to have that done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time must be yielded back before a quorum call is in order, except by unanimous consent. If no further time is requested, the absence of a quorum has been suggested, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gore	McCarthy
Barrett	Green	McClellan
Beall	Hayden	Millikin
Bennett	Hendrickson	Monroney
Bowring	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Bridges	Hill	Murray
Burke	Holland	Neely
Bush	Hunt	Pastore
Butler, Md.	Ives	Payne
Butler, Nebr.	Jackson	Potter
Byrd	Jenner	Purtell
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Carlson	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Case	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Clements	Kennedy	Smathers
Cordon	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Daniel	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Dirksen	Knowland	Sparkman
Duff	Kuchel	Stennis
Dworshak	Lehman	Symington
Eastland	Long	Thye
Ellender	Magnuson	Upton
Ervin	Malone	Watkins
Ferguson	Mansfield	Welker
Frear	Martin	Williams
George	Maybank	Young
Gillette	McCarran	

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are necessarily absent.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senators from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON and Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. LENNON], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] are absent on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN].

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, on this amendment I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LEHMAN. Have I any time left?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has no further time. The Senator forfeited the remainder of his time.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] and myself I offer an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts for himself and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 31, line 12, it is proposed to strike out "\$40,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$30,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. How much time does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to himself?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. President, I should like to address several questions to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], concerning this amendment. I have modified the amendment since the Senator from Illinois and I submitted it last week. Instead of calling for a cut of \$17 million in the amount available for subsidies, we now propose a cut in the amount of \$10 million.

It is the opinion of the Senator from Illinois and myself that the amount of the carry-over available to the Civil Aeronautics Board for subsidies on June 30 of this year will be, at the minimum, \$8 million, and most likely will be around \$11 million. Therefore the amount which we propose to cut from the appropriation for the Civil Aeronautics Board for subsidies beginning July 1, to be available until February 1, would not affect either the domestic or international carriers, but would really take away the amount which would be available to the Civil Aeronautics Board in carryover.

Would the Senator from New Hampshire care to comment on that point?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I will say to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts that the committee went over this subject very carefully. In the light of the order of the President calling upon the Civil Aeronautics Board to review the matter of subsidies, and in view of the fact that in the bill we have called upon the Civil Aeronautics Board to report to the committee during the month of January, and in view of the further fact that existing subsidies run at the rate of about \$6,750,000 a month, it would appear that the amount which the committee recommended is needed so that the Board can meet its obligations until such time as the committee shall have had an opportunity to review the entire subject.

Mr. KENNEDY. Is not the fact that the average expenditures for subsidies for the CAB since last October, when the President's Reorganization Plan No. 10 went into effect and the compensation for carrying air mail was separated from subsidies, have been less than \$6,100,000? If the June expenses equal those estimated for May, which was an extraordinary month, the June expenses being \$7.8 million, the carryover on June 30 of this year for subsidies will be \$8.8 million. If the June expenditures for subsidies by the CAB equal the average for the 7 months preceding May, that average having been less than \$6 million, then there will be left over \$11½ million. There was requested for subsidies for this coming 7 months' period \$23 million for domestic carriers and \$17 million for international carriers. If we add to that an \$11 million carryover, there will be available \$51 million, which is \$11 million more than the CAB requested. Therefore, I do not feel that the amendment of the Senator from Illinois and myself, which would cut the appropriation by only \$10 million, would take away one cent from the amount available for domestic and international carriers.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, would the Senator like to have me comment on that point?

Mr. KENNEDY. Yes.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am not an attorney, as are many of my distinguished colleagues. However, the recent decision of the Supreme Court, as I understand it, forces the Civil Aeronautics Board, for the first time, to take into consideration all aspects of operation of an aviation company or airline company rather than limiting it to any particular part, such as flight operations. For that reason a wholly different situation presents itself as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court. That is another factor to which the committee gave consideration.

Mr. KENNEDY. The Supreme Court found that all operating divisions of an airline should be taken into consideration in figuring what the subsidy should be. Previous to that decision, as the Senator knows, if Pan-American, for example, operated an Atlantic division and a South American division, and if the Atlantic division was operated at a

deficit, Pan-American could go to the CAB—and "need" is the only requirement of the Civil Aeronautics Board—and say, "We 'need' so much to make up for the deficit in our Atlantic service," even though the South American service may have operated at a substantial profit. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Delta case and several others provided that the profits and losses of all the various divisions of a company should be added together before the company should go to the Civil Aeronautics Board for a decision as to whether or not it should have a subsidy.

As a result of the Supreme Court decision the Postmaster General seeks to recover \$50 million under the offset principle which the Supreme Court has recognized which he claims has been given to the airlines during the past few years in excess subsidies or which CAB is now proposing to give. Therefore it is impossible that the subsidies, for the next year can be greater than in the past. There is bound to be a saving.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is why the Appropriations Committee provided funds for only a part of the year and instructed the CAB to come back to Congress again in January.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I have the floor. As soon as the Senator from New Hampshire has concluded his remarks, I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. KILGORE. May I say something on that point?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts has the floor. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. KILGORE. I should like to ask a question of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. KENNEDY. I shall be glad to yield, with the understanding that I do not lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from West Virginia may proceed.

Mr. KILGORE. Was it not stated in committee that the subsidy would be granted for a definite time? Was it not said that the CAB would come back to Congress in January to justify that amount? If they effectuated a saving, that fact would be taken into consideration; and if they did not effect a saving, that fact also would be taken into consideration. Was not that what was said in committee? Was that not based upon a justification of the figures and of the facts to be presented by the CAB? Is that not the situation?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is a part of the situation.

Mr. KENNEDY. I will say to the Senator from West Virginia that the situation actually is that the committee has granted to the CAB for the payment of subsidies, domestic and international, \$40 million.

In addition to the \$40 million which the committee makes available to the CAB, there will be a carryover of not less

than \$8½ million, and most likely, if we estimate the general expenditure on the average of the previous expenditures, the carryover will be \$11½ million. Therefore, there will be available for the 7 months not merely the \$40 million referred to, but \$51½ million, for expenditures for domestic and international airlines, the greatest monthly rate of subsidy spending by far in the history of the country.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. KILGORE. That point was raised in the committee and in the subcommittee also. The point which probably has confused most Senators, and which I hope I may clear up by what I have to say, is that it was the CAB that stated that the amount would be sufficient for them for only 7 months. The committee did not make that statement. The committee did not say that it was a 7-month appropriation. The CAB made that statement. The CAB said that it will be sufficient for their purposes for only 7 months. The committee said in effect, "Let us find out. By January you give us the figures." The committee has tried to protect the next Congress against any undue demand on commitments of this kind.

Mr. KENNEDY. The Senator from West Virginia is concerned about protecting the next Congress, to make sure that there is no obligation on that Congress. I am sure no such obligation could be passed to the next Congress. But I am concerned about the appropriation for the 7 months, until the date the Senator has mentioned.

Mr. KILGORE. There was no agreement entered into that the amount to be made available will run only until February 1, or any other date. There was an agreement to the effect that the amount must be justified in January, and justification must be given for not only the amount to be spent in the future, but the amount that had been spent.

Mr. KENNEDY. The Senator from West Virginia is concerned with an important point. It is whether the next Congress would be obligated by our action to make an additional appropriation next year. I am also concerned about the size of the appropriation for the 7-month period until the 1st of February.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. KENNEDY. I shall yield for one more question.

Mr. KILGORE. The committee was not worried so much about that point, as it was worried about getting factual statements from the CAB as to what was actually justified in the way of subsidies. That was the question most frequently raised in committee. It was, "What can you justify by actual figures?" That is why the CAB was requested to return in January with facts and figures.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I invite the Senator's attention to page 1989 of

the Senate hearings, where there is listed a summary of 1955 estimates. It shows totals for domestic trunklines in table I, and local service in table II. A few moments ago when the Senator from Massachusetts was describing his amendment, I understood him to say that it did not apply to domestic lines.

Mr. KENNEDY. The Senator from Mississippi is correct.

Mr. STENNIS. Did the Senator from Massachusetts include in description of domestic lines those lines listed on the page of the hearings which are referred to as local service lines?

Mr. KENNEDY. The Senator is correct. The amount requested for those lines in the whole year was only \$23 million.

It is the intention of the Senator from Illinois and myself that our amendment shall not apply to the domestic or local service lines. Therefore the full appropriation for such lines requested by the CAB would be given to them.

Mr. STENNIS. Even though the Senator's amendment should be adopted, the domestic trunk lines and local service lines would not be affected by the amendment.

Mr. KENNEDY. The Senator from Mississippi is correct. I may say to the Senator that our amendment permits \$23 million to be appropriated for domestic and local service. There will also be an additional \$8 million available in left-overs. So, while our amendment proposes to cut the amount of new money from \$40 million to \$30 million, there will be a carryover of between \$8 million and \$11½ million. Therefore, the total available for international airlines will not be less than the amount requested by the CAB.

There is one other factor which should be taken into consideration. About a month ago Congress passed the appropriation bill for the Post Office Department, including an appropriation for compensation to airlines for carrying air mail. That was figured at slightly more than \$60 million. Since that Budget request was made and the appropriation granted, the CAB has refunded the compensation for carrying air mail, and there will be available for the airlines \$3½ million over and above the amount strictly needed for mail compensation. Therefore it is the opinion of the Senator from Illinois and my opinion that there will not be available under our amendment less than the amount requested by the CAB for both international and domestic and local service. Our amendment in no case will affect the amount to be paid for domestic and local service; and it is our opinion that the same amount will be available for international service as was requested originally by the CAB.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his statement. His statement has changed the meaning of the amendment as originally offered.

Mr. KENNEDY. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am not too familiar with the figures presented by the Senator from Massachusetts, although the Senator from West Virginia and I did go into the matter in subcommittee. What I cannot understand is that under the 1936 act the CAB must make certain payments in the way of subsidies.

Mr. KENNEDY. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. If that be so, then the act should be amended accordingly. At the present time the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is holding hearings on the McCarran bill. The bill would make some amendments in the 1936 act.

If it is proposed to cut the amount to be appropriated for international carriers, it is the wrong approach. Of course, the figures may be correct, and I understand that the amendment does not touch the domestic carriers, whose routes are laid out. There are no parallel routes in the domestic service, except in the large traffic centers. However, the operator in the international field has no idea how many lines he will have flying parallel with him. It may be an airline of any one of some fifty-eight nations with whom we have entered into an agreement. Therefore his subsidy, according to the 1936 act, must be somewhat flexible. On a route, for example, on which only 1 American carrier and only 1 British carrier are now operating, it may very well be that next week there may be 6 more lines in competition with those 2 lines.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I yield myself 10 more minutes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The figures may be correct; I do not know about that; but it seems to me we should be very careful when we start to cut the so-called international carriers operating under the 1936 act, because they have a tough job of competition. It is somewhat akin to the merchant marine. All of a sudden a small airline company which is completely subsidized by its own government decides to fly the North Atlantic route. Such lines have grown to such an extent that our carriers are confronted with competition which they cannot control. There is no time limit. I think we should watch that situation. The domestic carrier recognizes the fact that it has the middle route, the southern route, or the northern route, and it knows pretty well what its travel pattern and trade potential will be.

If the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts will leave the situation sufficiently flexible so that American airlines can meet, on international routes, that kind of competition, I suppose there is nothing wrong with it. But it is a serious matter to cripple the CAB in the case of American airlines flying international routes, because we have no idea what kind of competition they may have at any given time.

Mr. KENNEDY. In the first place, I believe the figures for the carryover are accurate. The CAB stated they would be approximately \$8½ million. If they ex-

pend the money at the same rate it was expended in the previous months, the carryover would be \$11½ million.

Under the Civil Aeronautics Act the airlines are eligible for subsidy on the basis of need. Previous to the recent Supreme Court decision, as the Senator from Washington knows, certain airlines could get subsidies for each of their divisions on the basis of need. A South American division might be operating at a profit and an Atlantic division might be operating at a deficit. On the basis of previous actions of the CAB, the Atlantic division of the Pan American Co. could say, "We are operating at a deficit," and on the basis of need it could receive a large subsidy from the CAB, even though all the other divisions of the Pan American Line and the company as a whole might be operating at a profit.

The Post Office Department has estimated that the airlines have been overpaid in the past 4 years, or would be overpaid under pending proposals of CAB for airmail subsidies, to the extent of \$50 million, and the Department has instituted proceedings for recovery.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think there may be some question as to that. The figures may be broad Post Office figures. I appreciate the fact that the decision will change the whole concept. I think there must be a realignment on the question of subsidies. That was the real purpose of the committee. There will be many readjustments, and the committee said it wanted the lines to have sufficient money to operate for 6 or 7 months, whatever the time may be, and then see how it worked out.

Mr. KENNEDY. The concern which the Senator may have that suddenly an additional airline might begin to operate on a competitive route is unnecessary as it could be considered when the matter comes up before the Senator's committee, within 7 months, when the report requested by the subcommittee is submitted. The CAB must report, I believe, by January 15. Because of the carryover, the CAB will have available for subsidy payments to the international airlines the same amount they requested. Therefore, I do not believe the amendment which I have suggested will deprive the international lines of 1 cent less than the amount the CAB requested for payment to them.

I think we are dealing with great fairness to the airlines. In fact, I think the Senate is aware of the fact that we are going to appropriate this year for compensation and subsidies a higher monthly rate of expenditure than we ever appropriated in the history of the country, even under the amendment which I have offered.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not think there is anything unusual about that, because airline traffic and travel is on a substantial increase.

Mr. KENNEDY. We hope however, that eventually the subsidies would be reduced.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We tried a year ago to have the air mail rates fixed. At this time air travel is steadily on the increase and competition with other coun-

tries has become keener. With reference to foreign lines, for what they lose their governments foot the bill right up to the limit. That is the kind of competition our international routes are encountering. They spring up very fast. The Scandinavian countries got together and figured they could not compete separately with American lines, so three countries joined together. They are going to fly over the North Pole to and from Europe. They opened offices just a few days ago in Seattle.

I hope we do not cripple the CAB before it can adjust all these matters, because if that should be done, the airlines would suffer. Some international lines do not have to meet such competition as I have described. There is a line running north from Seattle which does not have any competition, so it would not make any difference to that line. But some day when the Japanese start up an airline, the line which I have mentioned may have some real competition.

Mr. KENNEDY. According to the Post Office Department, certain airlines have been overpaid since 1946. Most of the overpayments took place after 1950. The CAB has prepared its estimates for fiscal 1955 in this old divisional basis which conflicts with the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Mr. MAGNUSON. If they have been overpaid, the Attorney General should sue them. I should like to project myself into the time when I could see the results of those suits. I have had occasion to examine the figures of the Post Office Department this year. Sometimes they are a bit inaccurate. I do not know whether the figures which the Senator from Massachusetts has are correct. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the committee on that point, because I know he has heard a great deal of testimony on the question.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield me some time?

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I yield some of my time to the distinguished Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I hope the amendment will not prevail. American airlines flying abroad are confronted with entirely different conditions from those faced by the airlines of other nations. British airlines are subsidized by the British Government. The same is true with reference to airlines of France and Italy. Our foreign lines are confronted not only with foreign competition but also with very strenuous competition at home from our own domestic airlines. That is a factor to be considered.

With regard to that which has been dealt with at length by the Senator from Massachusetts, namely, the carryover of \$8 million, I may say that \$7 million a month is required to pay the subsidies,

so the \$8 million would disappear very rapidly.

Another proposition is this: The Senator from Massachusetts seems to overlook the fact that our international airlines confront new conditions because of a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States. No one can say how the decision will affect those lines. It may be that they will be found to be losing as a result of the decision. It may be that they will be found to have too great a subsidy by reason of the decision. But being in a state of flux, as is the condition at present, the committee thought, and properly so, that the matter should remain as it is, and that the lines should be properly subsidized until such time as it can be determined what effect the decision of the Supreme Court will have. To my mind, it would be a grave mistake at this time to reduce the subsidy.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. Does the Senator from West Virginia desire to speak to the amendment?

Mr. KILGORE. Not to the amendment; I simply wish to discuss the matter and make what I considered a clarifying statement from my own viewpoint.

Mr. BRIDGES. Would the Senator from West Virginia be willing to withhold his request until 1 or 2 other points can be stated? Then, if I have time remaining in my half hour, I shall certainly be glad to yield to him.

Mr. KILGORE. Very well.

Mr. BRIDGES. I desire to yield to the Senator from New York; and then, as soon as I have completed my own statement, I shall yield whatever time I may have remaining.

Mr. IVES. Perhaps the Senator from New Hampshire would like to complete his statement.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will complete my statement; then I will yield.

The amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] is an intriguing amendment, but the Senator loses sight of several different propositions. To begin with, he says that this is the largest appropriation for airline subsidies in the history of the country. However, I must point out that never before, up to October 1 of last year, in this fiscal year, and in the last calendar year, were subsidies separated from mail pay. So the Senator must have a sort of communion with some spirit which enables him to make the positive statement which he has made.

I might point out that the combination in 1954 was \$136,725,000. On October 1, under the reorganization plan enacted by Congress, it was provided that mail pay be separated from the subsidy. So it has been only since October 1, 1953, that the subsidies have been considered by themselves. I do not know of any committee of Congress which has been able to ascertain exactly, definitely, or specifically how much was for mail pay and how much was for subsidy.

One of the reasons for passing the Reorganization Act was to settle that

question. It has been argued throughout the years.

Prior to October 1, 1953, appropriations for both mail pay and subsidies were made to the Post Office Department. This procedure has been changed and now each category stands on its own footing.

If the appropriations for subsidies are to be continued, under the appropriation act, at the rate testified by the officials of the CAB, as they must be, then, under the Senator's amendment, accepting the CAB figures, the funds would last until about some time in December.

It was not the policy of the committee to put the CAB out of business or to shut off the subsidy payments from the domestic carriers or the international carriers. The committee recognized two factors. First, there was a Supreme Court decision in which the Court said:

The requirement is that the Board offset all of a carrier's revenues in determining the subsidy; there is no discretion in the Board to disregard any portion of the revenue because of economic or other policy considerations.

That is very clear, and it is a new policy now in effect.

Second, the President has just issued an order and instructions to the CAB, in which he has asked for a complete review of the subject, with the idea of eliminating duplicate payments of subsidies to airlines.

Because of those two new factors, the committee gave to the CAB what it would normally use under the current rate of making payments. Then we requested that the CAB appear before the committee in January and, considering the decision of the Supreme Court and the order of the President of the United States, review with the committee the amount it would need for the remainder of the year, with the thought that, perhaps, savings could be made. The committee hopes there will be some savings. On the basis of such a review, the committee will then appropriate.

This is a reasonable and sound move. No one is being deprived of his just deserts at the moment. The committee is simply saying that it hopes some savings will be made, and that the entire situation will again be reviewed in January.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. IVES. My statement is largely in the form of a question. When it comes to the question of economy, naturally I am sympathetic to economy. I wonder if the Senator from Massachusetts may not be making a mistake in approaching the matter in this way, inasmuch as the situation may not work out exactly as he anticipates.

I have listened with a great deal of interest to the colloquy which occurred during the debate, and particularly to the remarks of the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire. I am wondering what the effect of the amendment would be on some of the feeder lines. I understood the Senator from Massa-

chusetts to say that they would not be affected at all; that they would receive the same amount.

On the other hand, there is a very important small feeder line in central New York. I have no personal interest in it, and do not even use it, but it is very important to the people in that section of the State. They are very much disturbed by the proposal.

I wish to ask the Senator from New Hampshire what the effect of the amendment would be on the feeder lines.

Mr. BRIDGES. I may say that the effect on the feeder lines would be in proportion to the amount of subsidy paid. Under the act, as I understand, the CAB could make no distinction between feeder lines and other lines. I think that if the appropriation was lower than the amount of the subsidy, the CAB could not pay one in preference to the other, so the feeder line would receive a lower payment, just as would the other lines.

Mr. IVES. That being the case, some of the feeder lines might be put out of business.

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes, that is conceivable. Let me read from the hearings:

Chairman BRIDGES. Now, I want to consider another problem. Assuming for a moment that the appropriations we allow are the same as the House or lower; how would you approach the payment of subsidies? How would you prorate it?

Mr. GURNEY. We would pay each carrier every month as long as the money lasted.

Mr. IVES. That would be the end of it.

Mr. BRIDGES. That would be the end of it.

Mr. IVES. I simply wanted to get the situation clear in my mind. It occurs to me that there is danger that the feeder lines would be put out of business.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. KENNEDY. I do not understand how the Senator from New Hampshire can figure that if my amendment is agreed to, that the CAB will run out of money in December.

There is \$40 million of new money in the amount recommended by the committee. If the minimum carryover estimated by the CAB is added, it will provide an additional \$8,800,000. If a carryover is based on the assumption that the expenditures in June will be the same as they have been for the last 6 months, the carryover will equal almost \$11 million.

Assuming it equals \$9 million, \$9 million plus \$40 million equals \$49 million.

The average expenditures each month since last October, when the compensation and subsidy were separated, had averaged about \$5,800,000.

The expenditure for subsidies in April was \$5,400,000; for March, \$6,600,000; for February, \$6,100,000; and for January, \$5,400,000.

How does the Senator possibly estimate if \$49 million is available for 7 months, an average of \$7 million a month, that the CAB will run out of

funds, when in the last 7 months the expenditure has averaged only \$5,800,000?

Mr. BRIDGES. I shall be glad to answer the Senator's question according to the testimony presented by the CAB. I quote Mr. Gurney, Chairman of the Board:

Our estimate, as you know, shows that for 1955 the payments will be about \$6,700,000 per month. I might state further that we received from the Post Office on October 1, \$60,400,000 to take us from that date through the fiscal year of 1954. Up to June 30 we will have paid out close to \$48 million, leaving us with \$12,400,000 in actual cash on June 30. At that time there will be owing for 1954 operations, approximately \$5,400,000, so we will have, running into next year's appropriations, but still owing for June operations, 1954, the last month of this fiscal year, \$7 million.

That shows a figure different from what the Senator from Massachusetts has stated. Let me indicate how I arrived at my figure. The computation is very simple: I take the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, which reduces the appropriation to \$30 million. I add \$8 million, which is the figure of the CAB carryover. I then increase the result by \$6,700,000, which is the estimate of the Chairman of the CAB as to what the cost each month will be. The amount proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts will cover approximately 5½ months, from July 1 to the middle of December. That is essentially how I arrived at the figure.

Mr. KENNEDY. Will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. KENNEDY. The average figure stated by the Senator, \$6,700,000, is a higher subsidy than has been granted in any month since last October, with the exception of May of this year.

Mr. BRIDGES. I read again from the hearings:

The difference between \$6 million and \$6,700,000, which Chairman Gurney has referred to, approximately \$300,000 a month, would represent the final payments under the carrier claims, based on certifications from the Post Office, which thus far in this fiscal year we have not received, so that the payments made thus far in this fiscal year represent only partial payments.

There are many facts involved in the question. I know the Senator from Massachusetts is attempting to accomplish a laudable purpose, but I do not think he has all the facts to back up his amendment.

Mr. KENNEDY. I should like to have the Senator from New Hampshire give a clearer explanation as to why the average payments are estimated to be \$6,700,000. In addition, in the appropriation of \$60 million, which was recently allowed for compensation, the CAB has refigured its rates, so that \$3½ million will be available for expenditure for the carrying of airmail.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from New Hampshire is using the best figures he has been able to obtain, which are those from the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Chairman thereof. The items which go up to make up the figure of \$6,700,000 are the \$6-million-plus cer-

tifications of the Post Office and the subsidies which have been granted, which will make that average, according to the CAB. The advice of the officials and experts was available, and, after rather close examination, the committee came to its conclusions.

Mr. KENNEDY. The only point I make is that Reorganization Plan No. 10 was adopted in order to give Congress an opportunity to make it its business to determine the amounts to be paid as subsidies. If the Senator from New Hampshire accepts the statement of the CAB without question, we might as well go back to the old plan. The purpose of Reorganization Plan No. 10 was to give Congress an opportunity to determine the amount of subsidies to be paid.

Mr. BRIDGES. As he has stated to the Senator from Massachusetts, the Senator from New Hampshire calls attention to two things. We said, in effect, to the Board, "We are giving you this amount to use. In January you will have to come before us and justify what you have done so that we can determine how much more money you need for the remainder of the fiscal year; but you cannot cut off the payments as you propose unless you have some basis on which to take such action."

I think that in January the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts might look into the question. That would be the time to have a survey of the situation, not at this time. I think the Senator from Massachusetts is raising the question too soon. Certainly I should like to see subsidy payments reduced, and I have been as critical of them as has anyone else. But the payments must be maintained in order that the Government may meet its bills. There are 300 pages of testimony contained in the hearings. I would not want to see a small airline, or any other airline, fail to receive its payments because of our action. However, I should like to see such subsidy payments reduced as soon as they can be, and I hope the time soon will come when we shall be able to reduce them.

Mr. KENNEDY. It was the intention of the Senator from Illinois and myself that none of the amounts we are concerned with in our amendment should affect local service carriers.

Mr. BRIDGES. That certainly could be accomplished. The CAB cannot give priority to any particular airline group; it has to pay the subsidies as they are presented for payments.

Mr. KENNEDY. There is no legal obligation on the part of the CAB to make payments for subsidies, although they have such an obligation with regard to compensation for carrying air mail, because the airlines carrying air mail are obliged to do so. Therefore, there is a legal obligation to pay service mail compensation but there is not with regard to subsidies.

Mr. BRIDGES. There is an obligation to pay subsidies.

Mr. KENNEDY. No. The determination of subsidies was a matter not for the CAB, but for Congress. When Reorganization Plan No. 10 was recommended, one of the reasons for the recommenda-

tion was to give Congress an opportunity to pass on subsidies. If it is to be the practice for Congress to accept the figures reached by the CAB, the reorganization plan would not be effective.

Mr. BRIDGES. If it were the policy of the Congress to take \$10 million for subsidies and divert it, that would be one thing, but Congress has adopted the other approach, and until Congress has an opportunity to review the various questions involved, we must provide funds for subsidy payments. I am just as desirous as is the Senator from Massachusetts to reduce subsidies. When the time come to reduce subsidies, I shall be in the foreground of the fight to do so. However, until such reductions are put into effect, I think the bills must be paid and funds must be provided for those purposes.

Mr. President, how much time do I have left?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts has 10 minutes remaining.

Mr. BRIDGES. I should like to save a couple of minutes in order that I may reply to the Senator from West Virginia in the event he makes statements with which I disagree. I yield to the Senator from West Virginia 8 minutes.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield me enough time to offer an amendment?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. KILGORE. I offer an amendment as a substitute for the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] for himself and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], and I shall explain my amendment later.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the Senator from West Virginia.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the amendment of Mr. KENNEDY it is proposed to strike out "\$30,000,000", and to insert in lieu thereof "\$22,000,000."

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I may say the amendment is a legislative subterfuge, and is proposed because at the present time I think the record is very indefinite. I wonder if I may have time to say just a few words on the committee amendment which may clear up the ideas of the Senator from Massachusetts, the Senator from Illinois, and the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from West Virginia yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. KILGORE. Not at the present time. I shall yield as soon as I complete my statement.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I raise a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from West Virginia yield for that purpose?

Mr. KILGORE. Yes; I yield for a point of order.

Mr. McCARRAN. There is pending the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] on behalf of himself and the Senator from

Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS]. What is the nature of the instrument offered by the Senator from West Virginia?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia has offered an amendment to the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts for himself and the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, there has been considerable misunderstanding concerning the airline subsidies. I have been very much interested in the airmail subsidy separation, and since 1948 have participated in reports recommending it. I do not believe our committee, of which I have the honor to be a member, yet has enough facts and figures to determine whether the subsidies are being properly handled. Our committee reported the amount which had been approved by the House, and directed the CAB to report next January on the whole program.

The distinguished committee chairman said on Friday—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD June 11, page 8041—that the appropriation was not intended for the full fiscal year, but for only 7 months. It is technically true, as the committee chairman has stated, that the Civil Aeronautics Board testified that the House allowance would not last the full fiscal year; but, on the other hand, our committee made it abundantly clear that the recommended appropriation presently contained in House bill 8067 is all that is to be appropriated by the 83d Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. There is no commitment for additional funds. I respectfully submit that was the action of the committee.

First of all, Mr. President, one Congress cannot bind another. I know the committee chairman knows that many cases which have been decided by the courts clearly indicate that a legislature cannot bind its successor.

The Civil Aeronautics Board is to make to us, in January, a report which I interpret to be, in the words of our committee report—Senate Report 1541, page 18—a report "as to whether the amount recommended would be sufficient to meet subsidy payments." "The amount recommended" is, of course, the \$40 million in new money, plus the \$8 million or more in the leftover of the 1954 postal appropriation which we are proposing to authorize the CAB to spend for subsidy purposes. Naturally, if the Civil Aeronautics Board can show us, next January, that additional subsidies are needed, I am confident that the committee will give the request careful consideration even though certain members of the committee will be newcomers to it.

As all of us know, any Government agency can, next year, ask Congress for additional sums, and its request will also receive careful consideration. Of course, this does not mean these agencies will receive the supplemental funds they seek; and if they spend their appropriations in too short a time, they do so at their own peril and at the further risk of causing serious harm to the programs they are undertaking.

I wish to make it clear that I am speaking merely as a member of our Committee on Appropriations who has looked at

considerable length into the matter of subsidies. Until this year, Congress has not had an opportunity to give thorough study to the proper amount of subsidies, as distinct from mail pay.

In many cases, our committee has not yet received information it has requested. For instance, I have asked for information as to the extent of the tax windfalls which have occurred, and the Civil Aeronautics Board admits they have occurred, although it has not yet told us how much. We have to know how much. Then we have to know what, if anything, is being done to recoup the money. My colleagues will perhaps be interested in my frequent questioning of the Civil Aeronautics Board on this point, as shown on page 2126, again on page 2166, and again on page 2168 of the hearings. I have not yet received any answer. What has been happening is that the Civil Aeronautics Board has been allowing additional subsidies to some airlines, to enable them to pay their income taxes. But it develops—and I cited CAB Order E 4561, which the Civil Aeronautics Board admitted was unquestionably correct—that because the CAB gave these tax-allowance subsidies on the basis of estimated tax, rather than actual tax as the Board admitted—

This policy undoubtedly resulted in a windfall to some carriers in some years (hearings, p. 2254).

We have to find out how much that is, and we also have to find out what is being done to recoup it.

Of course, if it turns out that millions of dollars are owing to the Government from these tax windfalls, and if it further turns out that the CAB has not done anything to recoup these amounts, then the simplest way for us to recoup the money is to hold up on further appropriations until the debt is paid back. We do that in the case of Government servants, so why not do it in regard to the subsidized airlines?

We are also waiting, for example, for a statement of how much the subsidized airlines have been, and are, spending on their subsidiaries. I do not feel that the Congress should be called upon to subsidize hotel chains, country clubs, and miscellaneous subsidiaries.

We are also waiting for an indication of the expense accounts, broken down by the names of the persons in the recipient subsidized companies.

Of course, Mr. President, we cannot allow ourselves to be used as a vehicle to circumvent the decisions of the Supreme Court. We find that the estimates that have been given us in the case of the international companies, which account for well over half of the subsidies, have been computed on a basis clearly in conflict with the offset principle, set forth by the Supreme Court in the two test cases of *Summerfield* against Civil Aeronautics Board, February 1, 1954.

The Postmaster General wrote me, on June 5, that the sum total involved in all the legal briefs and exceptions and other litigation he has instituted in opposition to proposed airmail subsidies is \$50,798,000.

For all these reasons, Mr. President, our committee is unable to commit itself for any larger sum than that which is presently in the reported bill; and I trust that the distinguished chairman will agree with me that we are not urging the Civil Aeronautics Board to continue spending at the same rate or at even a higher rate than the one at which it has been spending. It is unable to count on any funds in excess of what we have recommended. It is, of course, a settled principle of constitutional law, as noted in the Supreme Court case cited at the top of page 1720 of our hearings, that—

It is the settled and recognized policy of Congress to keep all of the departments of the Government, in the matter of incurring obligations for expenditures, within the appropriations annually made for conducting its affairs.

LOCAL SERVICE AIRLINES

Mr. President, I also wish to speak briefly about the local service airlines.

There are 14 local service airlines, serving 438 cities, of which 258 cities are served exclusively by the local service carriers. The function of the local service carriers is to provide scheduled air service to smaller, intermediate-type cities, by providing air service between these and other intermediate cities and between these and larger terminal cities. Let me say that they are the largest income gatherers the trunklines have.

The local service airlines are relatively young, with an average existence of less than 6 years. However, they are growing vigorously, as indicated by the fact that they carried 1,998,000 passengers in 1953, as compared to 425,000 in 1948. Furthermore, their revenue, excluding mail pay and subsidy, was \$24,300,000 in 1953, as compared with only \$5 million in 1948. As a matter of fact, in 1953 they carried 60 percent more passengers than all the United States trunk carriers carried in 1938. In 1953, the local service airlines' annual payroll subject to Federal income taxes was \$24,500,000.

Subsidy aid is essential to these vigorous young airlines now, while they are beginning to grow. However, it is important to note that while subsidy payments constituted 80 percent of their total revenues when they started operating, it constitutes only 50 percent now. This amounts to less than one-third of the total subsidy bill for the entire industry.

Mr. President, let me say in passing that I happen to live in a city that is served by one of these airlines. We have a perfect landing field, but none of the trunklines land there. The line landing at the city in which I live feeds into the trunklines at the capital of West Virginia, Charleston. Sometimes I think that my interest in airlines is similar to the interest of old Colonel Wilder in railroads. He was chairman of the Railroad Commission of Kentucky. I asked him how it happened that he, living away out in the hinterlands, happened to be railroad commissioner. He said, "No one knows railroads better than I do. I live 60 miles from the nearest railroad station. Until that little line came there I lived 70 miles from the nearest trunkline, so I

can appreciate the value of these small lines."

Two West Virginia cities, Beckley and Bluefield, are served exclusively by local-service carriers; and four other West Virginia cities, Parkersburg, Charleston, Wheeling, and Huntington, are served by local-service carriers as trunkline carriers. I cite these facts to show the valuable service performed by the local-service carriers and to emphasize that I personally feel that any cuts in airline subsidy should not be made at the expense of these local-service carriers.

Here are some statistics which I think will be of interest to the Senate on local-service carriers:

Fourteen local-service airlines (average age, 5½ years).

Serve 438 cities (258 exclusively).

Passengers carried: 1953, 1,998,000; 1948, 425,000.

Revenue, excluding mail pay and subsidy: 1953, \$24,300,000; 1948, \$5 million.

Payroll, 1953, \$24,500,000.

Subsidy constituted 80 percent of total revenues at beginning of local service and only 50 percent now.

Carried 60 percent more passengers in 1953 than all the trunklines in 1938.

West Virginia cities served by local-service carriers: Beckley (served exclusively), Bluefield (served exclusively), Charleston, Huntington, Parkersburg, Wheeling.

I wished to clarify what I and other members of the committee had in mind in voting for the appropriation. Inasmuch as neither the proponents nor the opponents were given sufficient time, I offered my amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts in order to gain time to place in the RECORD a statement showing the feeling of some of us on the question of how much the subsidy should be, and what is the true legislative interpretation in our minds.

We discussed the advisability of a 7-month, 6-month, or 8-month appropriation. We know that we cannot bind the next Congress. All we desire is to obtain some adequate, accurate figures from the Civil Aeronautics Board, which is required to furnish such figures, but was unable to do so at the hearing.

For that reason I offered by amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, only in order to gain time. Therefore I now withdraw my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia withdraws his amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY].

The Senator from Massachusetts has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield back the remainder of his time?

Mr. KENNEDY. No, Mr. President. In summing up, I should like to make a point in answer to the statement made by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr.

BRIDGES], chairman of the Appropriations Committee, in considering whether, under my amendment, sufficient funds would be available to the Civil Aeronautics Board for payment of subsidies to local and domestic carriers as well as to international carriers.

I pointed out to the Senate the average rate of expenditure for subsidies for this year. In November CAB wrote subsidy checks in only \$5,500,000; in December the Civil Aeronautics Board disbursed \$6,500,000; in January only \$5,400,000; in February \$6,100,000; in March \$6,600,000; and in April \$5,400,000.

If we examine the figures, we find that the average rate of expenditure for those months—excluding the very low month of October so as to give CAB the benefit of every doubt—was only about \$5.8 million per month. Yet, even if my amendment were accepted, under the appropriation which would be available to the Civil Aeronautics Board it would be found that it would have a minimum of more than \$48 million for 7 months, which would give the Board an average of \$6,857,000 a month.

If my amendment is not accepted—and the prospect seems rather dubious, I admit—there will be available for CAB for expenditure until the end of next January the largest monthly amount in the history of the country. In spite of the fact that the President recommended Reorganization Plan No. 10, which separated the compensation from the subsidy, it is proposed to appropriate this year the largest monthly expenditures in the history of the country.

In considering whether or not the Congress should take such action, we should remember that the Supreme Court decided less than 2 months ago, by a vote of 9 to 0, against the CAB, and ordered the CAB in the future, in figuring the amount which should be paid for subsidy, to take into consideration the total profit and loss of the entire corporation, including its Atlantic runs, its Pacific runs, its domestic runs, and its South American runs. The fact that the Supreme Court voted 9 to 0 against the CAB, and the fact that the Post Office Department has instituted suits or protests against more than \$50 million for overpayment of subsidies during the past 5 or 6 years indicates that in the next 7 months the Civil Aeronautics Board probably will not appropriate as much for subsidies as was appropriated during the past year, or during the past 2 or 3 years. This being true, how is the Congress justified in appropriating the largest amount in the history of the country?

If the amendment of the Senator from Illinois and myself is accepted, there will be available for expenditure more than \$40 million, which will more than take care of the \$23 million required for domestic local-service carriers, and will provide \$17 million for international carriers, which is only a modest reduction from what they received in a comparable period of time last year, at a time when the Supreme Court had not yet decided against the subsidy method which the CAB was using.

So I hope the Senate will adopt the amendment which the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] and I have offered.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. Does the Senator from Massachusetts intend to add certain language to modify his amendment?

Mr. KENNEDY. Yes. In order to clarify the question which the Senator from New York raised, I suggest that my amendment be modified so as to read:

On page 31, line 12, strike out "\$40,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$30,000,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$15,000,000 shall be paid to international, overseas, and other territorial carriers."

This will make it certain that the domestic and local carriers, about which the Senator earlier interrogated me, will receive the exact amount which the Civil Aeronautics Board has requested for them.

Mr. STENNIS. What sum is that?

Mr. KENNEDY. Twenty-three million dollars.

Mr. STENNIS. For a period of 7 months beginning July 1, 1954?

Mr. KENNEDY. That is correct. In fact it would take care of the small feeder lines for the whole year.

It may be of interest to the Senator to know that that is the amount which the House Appropriations Committee recommended in House Report 1242 for the entire appropriation. It was only when the bill came to the floor that an amendment was offered which provided an additional \$17 million.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator very much. The yeas and nays not having been ordered on the Senator's amendment, he can modify his amendment so as to include the language suggested.

Mr. KENNEDY. That is correct. If that language is inserted, it will mean that the domestic and local carriers cannot receive less than the Civil Aeronautics Board requested.

Mr. President, I modify my amendment in the manner I have described.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has the right to modify his amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield 1 minute to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I thank the Senator.

I heard the very able junior Senator from Massachusetts say a moment ago that under the present plan the Civil Aeronautics Board does not have authority to set the amount which shall be appropriated for subsidies. That is completely at variance with my understanding of the legal situation. As I understand, under Reorganization Plan No. 10, which was put into effect on October 1, 1953, the Civil Aeronautics Board does have full authority to state the amount of subsidies which should be voted by the Congress. The Senator from Massachusetts asks, "How is that any improvement over the way the mat-

ter was handled previously?" It may not be an improvement. I do not know whether it is or not; but whether it is an improvement or not, that is the law. I know that a great many Senators were not exactly pleased with Reorganization Plan No. 10. Nothing can be gained from the fact that there is such dissatisfaction. Either the House or the Senate could have vetoed the reorganization plan, but neither House vetoed it. Therefore the plan went into effect.

The only difference between the present situation and the previous situation is that today the subsidy is identified as a subsidy and it is not a part of the mail pay, as it was previously. Legally, when CAB makes a recommendation to Congress, Congress is dutybound to follow the recommendation. I believe the Appropriations Committee has acted very wisely. I believe the committee is proceeding very judiciously and very logically in asking for another look at the matter next year. I commend the Appropriations Committee for doing what it has done.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Colorado yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The 2 minutes of the Senator from Colorado have expired.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I merely wish to say, without taking any more time of the Senate, that the amendment, as modified, is not acceptable to the Senator from New Hampshire. I do not believe it would have any useful effect. The committee has recognized the Supreme Court decision, the Presidential order, and the changes in the subsidy and mail payments, which were separated on October 1; and the CAB is required to come back to Congress in January to justify the existing payments and to show a revision with respect to one or all of the new elements entering into the picture.

I hope the amendment will be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified, offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] for himself and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, have I any time remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time for debate on the amendment has expired.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may speak for 1 additional minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. BRIDGES. I shall not object, but I will not agree to any more time.

Mr. KENNEDY. I wish to reemphasize the point I made before. It is that the intention of the Senator from Illinois and myself is to provide all the funds requested by the CAB for the domestic and local carriers.

One other point I have in mind is to refer the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] to the opinion of Mr. James P. Radigan, Jr., of the American Law Division of the Legislative Reference Service on the question of whether Congress is obliged to pay the amount of the

subsidy which the CAB requests. Mr. Radigan stated:

Because there is a legal obligation to pay fair and reasonable rates of compensation for the actual transportation of mail by air carriers, it does not follow that there is a legal obligation on the part of Congress to appropriate the amount of subsidies found to be desirable by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Therefore, Congress is not under any legal obligation to grant the subsidies requested.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified, offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] for himself and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. The only amendments remaining are the amendments which the chairman of the committee has offered, to which objection has been raised. I believe the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] wishes to speak on one of the amendments.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I have an amendment at the desk which I should like to call up after the Senator from Georgia has spoken.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am always very loath to make a point of order against any provision that is inserted in a bill by a committee of which I am a member.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. May the Chair inquire as to how the time for debate will be divided? No amendment is before the Senate.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I call up the first committee amendment which was passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The secretary will state the first committee amendment passed over.

The CHIEF CLERK. The first committee amendment passed over is on page 16, line 14, to insert the following new section:

SEC. 111. Any person appointed to the Foreign Service shall receive basic salary at one of the rates of the class to which he is appointed which the Secretary of State shall, taking into consideration his age, qualifications, and experience determine to be appropriate for him to receive.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, may I suggest to the Senator from New Hampshire that, with unanimous consent, section 112 on page 16 and section 305 on page 47 be considered jointly? The same point of order will be made against both. I shall lodge the same objection to both amendments.

Mr. BRIDGES. I should be glad to do so, except there are some elements of difference with respect to the two sections. Some elements would apply to the Department of State which would not apply to the Department of Commerce. A separate vote would be required, but I shall be glad to have them considered at the same time.

Mr. RUSSELL. Section 111 relates to the Foreign Service. I assume that the language is satisfactory to the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations,

and I shall interpose no objection to that provision.

Mr. BRIDGES. Then, Mr. President, can we not take action on section 111 at this time, prior to the consideration of the other two committee amendments?

Mr. MONRONEY. It is my intention to ask for an explanation of section 111. Inasmuch as the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is interested in section 112, I ask unanimous consent that that section be considered at this time, and that subsequently, after the Senate has completed consideration of section 112, we may have an explanation of section 111. Both sections appear on page 16 of the bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. Then I shall withdraw my request for consideration of section 111 at this time. I ask unanimous consent that section 112, on page 16, line 19, be now considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered, and the Secretary will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 16, line 19, it is proposed to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 112. The Secretary of State hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place 1 position in grade GS-18, 4 positions in grade GS-17, and 3 positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in addition to those positions in the Department of State presently allocated in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time is divided between the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the minority leader, the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON]. Thirty minutes of debate is allowed to each side on the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, no action the Senate can take can deny me my right to make a point of order on an item in an appropriation bill. I rise for that purpose.

The amendment is very clearly legislation on an appropriation bill. I regret to be constrained to level a point of order against it for the reason stated a moment ago.

However, on April 28 we had before the Senate, a bill reported by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, which undertook to raise these three high-grade civil service positions from the 400 authorized by existing law to 700.

In the course of the discussion the Senator from Georgia said that he deplored as strongly as did the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the ranking minority member the tendency of the Appropriations Committee to increase the number of positions without prior existing law.

The law requires that the Civil Service Commission shall make a recommendation to the President and that the President shall divide these highly-paid positions as he sees fit among the executive agencies of the Government.

The amendment proposes to create eight additional such high-salaried positions in the Department of State.

In keeping with my commitment to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] and to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] that I would oppose such legislation on appropriation bills, I intend to make a point of order.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I wonder whether the distinguished Senator from Georgia would be willing to withhold his point of order. I wish to assure him that I am in thorough accord with his statement. It has been my sincere hope that these positions could be placed under the Civil Service Commission, where they belong. It was on that basis that I reached an agreement with the Senator and with the Senate to reduce the 300 figure to 150. That should take care of the situation. I wonder whether the distinguished Senator would be willing to have offered an amendment which would take these positions from the 150 authorized by the Senate provided the House adopts the 150 provision. I believe the State Department does need these places. I sincerely hope the House will approve the bill which has been passed by the Senate, with the amendment the Senate added to it. In order to keep faith with the Senate, I myself very much desire that these positions be taken from the 150 provided for in the bill I have mentioned.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have no objection to having them come from the 150. What I am objecting to is the constant tendency on the part of the Committee on Appropriations, whenever it has a request from any executive department for additional help, to provide for any number of these highly salaried positions. I think it is a bad practice. I believe the Senator from Kansas realizes that it is within the jurisdiction of the committee of which he is the chairman, and not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations, to increase by legislative process the number of these positions.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I wish to remind the Senator that that was the basis of our colloquy when the question was previously before the Senate. The Appropriations Committee from time to time reports bills which carry such provisions, I sincerely hope we can prevent that in the future. I am as much opposed to it as is the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I should like to take a couple of minutes. I should be glad to accept the amendment suggested by the Senator from Kansas as applied to section 112 and section 305. I understand from the distinguished Senator from Georgia that it is agreeable to him to consider such an amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I should like to have the amendment offered and stated, and then I think we can better understand the situation.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 17, line 2, before the period, it is proposed to insert "Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the 2d session of the 83d Congress, of S. 2665: *Provided further*, That the positions described herein shall be allocated to the numerical limitations contained in S. 2665."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, as I understand the amendment, none of these positions would be created unless the bill to which referred to should be enacted into law, and the positions which would then be created would be taken from within the number authorized by law and not be in addition to those heretofore created.

Mr. CARLSON. That is the purpose of the amendment, and I sincerely hope that it will be adopted and approved on that basis. Otherwise, I would be opposed to it.

Mr. RUSSELL. In my opinion, it would also be necessary to strike out, on line 21, page 16, the words "but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein." There would be an undoubted conflict if those words were not stricken.

Mr. CARLSON. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to modifying the committee amendment to that extent?

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I do not intend to object if I can get the information which I desire—I should like to ask the distinguished author of the amendment, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] if the language he proposes includes the qualifications for the supersalaried jobs under the provisions of the bill which passed the Senate, or is this provision for the supersalaried jobs limited only as to numbers rather than as to findings of qualifications and certification by the Civil Service Commission that the persons to be appointed are qualified, as ascertained by examination or otherwise, to fulfill the duties of the positions. I think the only purpose of the provision affecting high-salaried classifications was to give hope to the career Government workers that if they remain with the Government, if they develop their talents and their understanding of the job, they can have a future to which to look forward. I should not like to weaken the whole idea of supergrades by driving a wedge into that very noble purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will advise the Senate that in order to continue compliance with the unanimous-consent agreement Senators must adhere to the conditions of the agreement itself.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I allot such time as may be necessary to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, with reference to the number of supergrade jobs, I wish to state to the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma that it is my hope that if the committee amendment

is adopted it will embody the provisions of Senate bill 2665.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] to the committee amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Was action had on the amendment which I suggested eliminating the clause "without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein"?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will put the question on the amendment of the Senator from Georgia after action on the pending amendment.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on the amendment of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, are we now acting on section 112?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. BRIDGES. Does the Senator from Georgia wish action taken on that section at this time?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is agreeable to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. I now ask for the consideration of the amendment, heretofore passed over, inserting section 305 on page 47, line 22.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 47, after line 21, the committee proposes to insert the following:

SEC. 305. The Secretary of Commerce hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place one position in grade GS-18, 14 positions in grade GS-17, and 5 positions in grade GS-16 in the general schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in addition to those positions in the Department of Commerce presently allocated in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I offer the same amendment to section 305 as was offered by the Senator from Kansas to section 112.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment to the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 48, line 6, before the period, it is proposed to add the following proviso: "Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the second session of the 83d Congress, of S. 2665: *Provided*

further, That the positions described herein shall be allocated to the numerical limitations contained in S. 2665."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I do not know which would take priority, but I wish at the appropriate time to move to strike on page 47, line 24, the words "but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That may be done after action on the pending amendment. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move to amend by striking out in line 24, page 47, the clause "but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein."

I wish to make a very brief statement. We may be somewhat impinging upon the prerogatives of the Civil Service Commission and the Chief Executive in allocating these positions, because under existing law that is the method by which these positions should be allocated, but the committee has given the subject study, and, therefore, I shall support the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Georgia to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs upon agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I call up the amendment on page 16, line 14, section 111.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 16, it is proposed to insert section 111, as follows:

SEC. 111. Any person appointed to the Foreign Service shall receive basic salary at one of the rates of the class to which he is appointed which the Secretary of State shall, taking into consideration his age, qualifications, and experience, determine to be appropriate for him to receive.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, this amendment being legislation on an appropriation bill, I desire to ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to explain why the section must be included in the bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. The amendment is a very important one.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair desires to ask the Senator from New Hampshire the amount of time he desires to use, since the time is under limitation.

Mr. BRIDGES. I beg the pardon of the Presiding Officer. I yield myself 5 minutes in which to make an explanation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BRIDGES. The amendment is offered primarily to promote efficiency and economy in the operations of the Department of State. There are many persons in the Department who possess qualifications which would enable them to transfer to the Foreign Service tomorrow. The drawback is that in transferring from the State Department to the Foreign Service, they would have to accept the entrance salary of the Foreign Service, which usually is below the salary received before transfer. The amendment is to permit, as I understand, the same salary range and to permit the personnel to transfer from one salary range to the other, if they have the qualifications. In other words, it would not prevent an employee of the State Department from transferring to the Foreign Service if he is properly qualified for that service.

Mr. MONRONEY. I agree that that is a satisfactory reason, but the language reads:

Any person appointed to the Foreign Service shall receive basic salary at one of the rates of the class to which he is appointed which the Secretary of State shall, taking into consideration his age, qualifications, and experience determine to be appropriate for him to receive.

As I read the amendment, it is an open-ended invitation which could, by misuse of authority granted in the proposed legislation on an appropriation bill, completely negate and destroy the career Foreign Service as it now exists. That is the reason why I have reserved the right to object.

I would be in sympathy with a provision which would limit the amendment to the purpose for which the distinguished chairman has stated it was offered, namely, to provide for the orderly transfer, at no reduction in pay, of career civil-service personnel or others in the State Department having a career status. But I do not wish to see the Foreign Service become a patronage organization. Too much money has been spent throughout the years in removing the Foreign Service from a patronage category. I believe that safeguards are needed in the amendment, if it is not to be destructive of the building of an honorable, well-educated, and well-experienced Foreign Service group.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the position of the Senator from Oklahoma is well taken. While I was authorized to offer the amendment on the floor, I think it is subject to the criticism made by the Senator from Oklahoma. My purpose in offering the amendment was to permit the entry of qualified personnel, but I do not desire to open the door wide. I think the Senator's criticism has some justification.

If the amendment could be worded so that the danger suggested by the Senator from Oklahoma would be eliminated, I should be glad to have the Senator's suggestion.

Mr. MONRONEY. I am not certain whether the language I shall propose will open the door too wide. It might be amended to provide that any person in civil-service status in the Government would be permitted to be appointed to

the Foreign Service. I am trying to limit the transfers to career personnel, so that in making such appointments it will not be possible to go outside the Government or outside the category of persons who are familiar with and have qualifications for the Foreign Service.

There are some definite advantages in the Foreign Service field.

The Foreign Service has been so well guarded against political interference that the young men and women who study in the Foreign Service schools in Washington and pass their examinations are loath to have a Member of the Senate or a Member of the House express even the slightest interest in their career or even to write letters of recommendation as to their characters.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the Senator from Oklahoma has made a good suggestion. I suggest that on line 14, after the word "service", there be inserted the words "from the classified civil service."

Mr. MONRONEY. That would meet my objection. I think we are both trying to accomplish the same end. But if the language in the proposed amendment in the bill is allowed to stand, it would tend to destroy the qualifications which are sought to be maintained in the Foreign Service.

Mr. BRIDGES. I accept the suggestion, and I ask that the clerk state the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment as proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 16, at the beginning of line 15, it is proposed to insert "from the classified civil service."

Mr. MONRONEY. That amendment is satisfactory to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 17, it is proposed to insert between lines 2 and 3 a new section, as follows:

SEC. 113. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any officer or employee of the Bureau of Inspections, Consular and Security Affairs of the Department of State who, for the purpose of the act of August 2, 1939, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1181), shall not be included within the construction of the term "officer" or "employee."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. How much time does the Senator from Oklahoma desire?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield myself 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MONRONEY. The purpose of the amendment, which is a limitation on the appropriation bill, is merely to remove the uncertainty which now exists in the State Department regarding the head of the Bureau of Security, Consular Affairs, and Personnel, Mr. R. W. Scott McLeod. It is to remove the uncertainty with respect to his status under the Hatch Act.

We have all heard the pleas which have been made by the distinguished majority leader and the distinguished minority leader for a bipartisan foreign policy. I think it has become more and more apparent that officials of the State Department, other than those given specific exemption under the Hatch Act, should not be engaged in political activities and should not be required to fulfill strictly political speaking engagements in behalf of either political party.

During the years when the Democrats were in control of the Government, I believe efforts were made to make the Hatch Act as effective as possible, so as to prevent the abuse of the exemptions of sensitive agencies like the State Department, which should certainly be kept out of the hurly-burly of political hucksterism. Our foreign policy should be kept above the exigencies of political campaigns.

The amendment is intended to accomplish only one purpose, namely, to declare that the employees and officers of this particular security branch of the State Department are not exempt from the Hatch Act. The Hatch Act defines exemptions in the following language, in section 118 (i), title V, of the Code, as follows:

For the purposes of this section the term "officer" or "employee" shall not be construed to include (1) the President and Vice President of the United States; (2) persons whose compensation is paid from the appropriation for the Office of the President; (3) heads and assistant heads of executive departments; (4) officers who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who determine policies to be pursued by the United States in its relations with foreign powers or in the nationwide administration of Federal laws. The provisions of the second sentence of this subsection shall not apply to the employees of the Alaska Railroad.

Mr. President, there is an area in the determination of whether Mr. McLeod was or was not under the Hatch Act which would leave him subject to prosecution under the Hatch Act, if anyone desired to call the situation to the attention of the Department of Justice, and if the Department chose to act. I have a letter which was written by the Civil Service Commission, which distinctly holds that Mr. McLeod's position is not included in the exempted features of the Hatch Act.

After reading this opinion of the Civil Service Commission, which was signed by Mr. George M. Moore, Commissioner, under date of January 29, 1954—and the Civil Service Commission is considered by most authorities to be the last word

in the enforcement of the Hatch Act—by no stretch of the imagination could I conceive that anyone could believe that Congress, in creating it, construed this position in the State Department to be exempt from the Hatch Act.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD at this point the entire letter of the Commission, but, for the purpose of saving time of the Senate, I should like to read from the text of it, so that my colleagues may hear what the Civil Service Commission has held.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JANUARY 29, 1954.

HON. SCOTT MCLEOD,
Administrator, Bureau of Security and
Consular Affairs, Department of
State, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SCOTTY: Reference is made to your telephone call requesting the Commission's opinion in respect to the application of the Hatch Act to the occupant of the position of Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, created by section 104 (b) of the act of June 27, 1952.

I have consulted the Commission's Legal Division and they are of the opinion that the occupant of the position referred to in your inquiry is in fact subject to the political-activity restrictions of section 9 (a) of the Hatch Act. This particular section of the law applies to any "officer or employee in the executive branch of the Federal Government." There are a few specific exceptions listed in the section and unless an individual clearly falls within one of these exceptions he must be considered to be subject to the prohibitions of the section.

There are four categories of positions specifically listed in section 9 (a) as exceptions to the prohibitions set forth therein. The first two apply to the President, the Vice President, and the executive staff of the President and are not applicable in this case. The fourth exception would not apply as the individual incumbent in question is not a Presidential appointee. There thus remains for consideration only the third category of exceptions which is "heads and assistant heads of executive departments." It is true that the act of June 27, 1952, specifically provides that the Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, shall have rank and compensation equal to an Assistant Secretary of State. However, our research indicates that an Assistant Secretary of State is not actually an assistant head of an executive department within the meaning of the exception of section 9 (a) of the Hatch Act. It would appear that in this case the actual assistant heads of the Department of State would be the persons occupying positions as Under Secretary of State.

It should be noted further that section 104 (f) of the act of June 27, 1952, indicates that this Bureau is under the immediate jurisdiction of the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration. This would further support our position in this matter as it would appear that the exception to the Hatch Act in question is intended to apply only to the heads and assistant heads of an executive department and not those occupying positions as bureau chiefs in a department.

On the basis of the above it is our opinion that the Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, is subject to the Hatch Act. It should be pointed out, however, that the Commission would have no jurisdiction in the case of a political activity complaint against such an individual as the position has been included in the excepted service

under schedule C, section 6.302 (b) (6). The Commission has never exercised political activity enforcement jurisdiction over those serving in the excepted service. The enforcement jurisdiction in such case would rest with the Secretary of State.

Sincerely,

GEORGE M. MOORE,
Commissioner.

APRIL 1, 1954.

HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RABAUT: This will acknowledge your letter of March 15, 1954, addressed to the Attorney General, requesting his opinion concerning the applicability of the Hatch Act (5 U. S. C. 1181) to the Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs of the Department of State.

As you know, the statutes authorize the Attorney General to advise only the President and heads of executive departments. It has been the position of all Attorneys General that this authority does not extend to rendering opinions to Members of Congress. Moreover, as you will see from an examination of the Attorney General's opinion of June 6, 1940 (39 Op. A. G. 446), the practice of issuing rulings under the Hatch Act at the request of interested parties other than heads of executive departments was discontinued in April, 1940.

Accordingly, while the Attorney General would like to be of assistance to you in this instance, he does not feel that he should depart from the prevailing practice.

Sincerely,

Deputy Attorney General.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair advises the Senator from Oklahoma that the 5 minutes which he yielded to himself have expired.

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to myself an additional 10 minutes, and shall try not to consume that much time.

I shall now read from the letter of Mr. George M. Moore, Commissioner, to Mr. Scott McLeod:

I have consulted the Commission's legal division and they are of the opinion that the occupant of the position referred to in your inquiry is in fact subject to the political activity restrictions of section 9 (a) of the Hatch Act. This particular section of the law applies to any "officer or employee in the executive branch of the Federal Government." There are a few specific exceptions listed in the section and unless an individual clearly falls within one of these exceptions he must be considered to be subject to the prohibitions of the section. * * *

It should be noted further that section 104 (f) of the act of June 27, 1952, indicates that this Bureau is under the immediate jurisdiction of the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration. This would further support our position in this matter as it would appear that the exception to the Hatch Act in question is intended to apply only to the heads and assistant heads of an executive department and not those occupying positions as bureau chiefs in a department.

On the basis of the above it is our opinion that the Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, is subject to the Hatch Act. It should be pointed out, however, that the Commission would have no jurisdiction in the case of a political activity complaint against such an individual as the position has been included in the excepted service under schedule C, section 6.302 (b) (6). The Commission has never exercised political activity enforcement jurisdiction over those serving in the excepted service. The enforce-

ment jurisdiction in such case would rest with the Secretary of State.

When the letter went to the Secretary of State, the only authority which could be found to give Mr. McLeod the exemption was a rather tenuous one expressed in behalf of several employees in the Department. At that time the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] and others were attacking the Democratic Party's record through the past 20 years.

One of the important points of the memorandum under which Mr. McLeod chose to make the political speeches was the fact that the Department did not believe he was subject to the Hatch Act, because he was exercising the power of an Assistant Secretary of State. That opinion was nullified completely by the Civil Service Commission, which held that although he might be called an Assistant Secretary of State, the job of Assistant to the Secretary of State was limited to the Under Secretary of State, and could not pass on down to the 10 or 12 Assistant Secretaries of State whose positions were set up in the Department of State.

Furthermore, Mr. McLeod was not appointed by the President, or confirmed by the United States Senate, so he is not in the exempted category. The very fact that there is a strong degree of doubt that Mr. McLeod has any right to exemption under the Hatch Act is gathered from the warning in the State Department's own memorandum that they cannot prevent him from speaking, even though they might feel he has no right to; but the final responsibility for determining whether his actions violate the Hatch Act rests on the relationship of Mr. McLeod, and the Department has no right or authority to rule that Mr. McLeod is in the exempted status.

If we are to live up to the Hatch Act, if we are to try to prevent its stretching by tenuous interpretation, if we are to have junior department heads adopting the theory that their task in highly important posts in the State Department is one to further political, partisan aims, then we might as well repeal the Hatch Act and let everybody have a fair go at participating in politics.

Even more than that, we had better play down the cry of bipartisanship in our foreign policy, if the security officer of the Department of State is to be one of the principal speakers at Republican political gatherings. We should reflect that there are enough Members of both parties in the House and the Senate to carry on political contests, without requiring that men be taken out of highly sensitive positions, whose bipartisanship might spell success or failure in their positions. If in this critical day and time we are to prevent the infiltration of subversives or other dangerous persons into our Government, then I believe it would be very wise on our part to give notice now, by the adoption of the limitation proposed by me, that the Hatch Act applies to the chief officer and employees of this highly sensitive operation, and that, while the Senate does not condemn the action he has

taken, it is making it clear that, under its interpretation of the law, he is not eligible to further the political ambitions or political aims of strictly partisan politics.

I think the distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations would be doing his party a very great service, and I believe he would be doing the country, the State Department, and those in charge of our foreign policy a very great service if he took the amendment to conference, because I believe that by no stretch of the imagination was the creation of this position made with the thought that Mr. McLeod was included in the four specific exemptions so clearly set forth in the Hatch Act, as I have read them to the Members of the Senate.

I reserve the remainder of my time.
Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I yield myself 5 minutes.

I had no information that the Senator from Oklahoma was going to offer his amendment, but his amendment projects a question into the appropriation bill which must be met. I understand that what the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma said was to the effect that the post under discussion is a delicate one in the State Department, and that the letter from the Civil Service Commission stated that it would be a violation of the Hatch Act if Mr. McLeod made political speeches. I desire to have the RECORD show that Mr. McLeod's own Department, the State Department, very clearly ruled that he did not come under the Hatch Act, and that he did have the right to make such speeches. So that there was a difference of opinion among the high authorities of Government. In one case, the Civil Service Commission took one position. On the other hand, the Department to which Mr. McLeod was directly responsible and for which he was working, took the opposite position. Frankly, I do not know which agency is correct regarding the question.

I want to keep the Foreign Service out of politics, just as does the Senator from Oklahoma. I want the Hatch Act complied with. On the other hand, I would classify Mr. McLeod's job as being in the same category as that of Assistant Secretary, and I think he is on that level. So far as levels of authority are concerned, his job could certainly be called a policy job. I really do not know what to say. I certainly do not wish the RECORD to show that Mr. McLeod was at fault in making some Lincoln Day speeches. I think he certainly had clearance from his superior officer.

On the other hand, the Senator from Oklahoma has pointed out that Mr. McLeod has a new position, and that inspection has entered the picture; and the Senator from Oklahoma has also pointed out that that broadens Mr. McLeod's position, and the Senator believes Mr. McLeod would be subject to the Hatch Act. Is that correct?

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, my purpose is not to reflect on what Mr. McLeod has done. He appeared to believe that he had a reason—although I considered it to be a rather tenuous one—for his previous activities.

But, since there is an area of disagreement as between the Civil Service Commission and the State Department's legal officer, I believe it is our duty to clarify the point, so that Mr. McLeod will not be under compulsion to accept invitations for political purposes. Therefore, in my opinion, he is entitled to have this no man's land, as regards his activities, clarified or defined, although I believe the law clearly defines its status.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, my own guess is that the amendment would be subject to a point of order as legislation on an appropriation bill. I myself would like to have more time to explore the matter. If the amendment constitutes a fundamental change, certainly it should be handled by a legislative committee.

Therefore, Mr. President, I take the position that the amendment constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill; and for that reason, I make the point of order.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I yield myself 2 minutes on the point of order. Let me say that this amendment is strictly a limitation on expenditures under an appropriation bill, and in no way constitutes legislation.

When the amendment was submitted in the House of Representatives by Representative RABAUT, a member of the Appropriations Committee handling the appropriation bill for the State Department, a similar point of order was made, but was promptly overruled by the then Presiding Officer, who submitted a substantial line of precedents showing that the amendment constituted a limitation on expenditures, and was not legislation on the appropriation bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

Let me say that if what the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma has said is accurate, then Mr. McLeod comes under the Hatch Act. If so, no action by the committee is needed, and no amendment is needed.

On the other hand, if what the Senator from Oklahoma has said is not accurate, then I point out that the amendment is definitely legislation, because it would change Mr. McLeod's status.

Therefore, Mr. President, I believe my point of order should be sustained.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). The Chair rules that the amendment is merely a limitation in accordance with the Hatch Act, and therefore is a limitation, and not in itself legislation.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the question of agreeing to my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield back the time remaining to him?

Mr. MONRONEY. I wish to reserve the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time must be yielded back before a quorum

call is in order, under the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, and I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield back the remainder of his time?

Mr. BRIDGES. No, Mr. President; I wish to hold or reserve the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Then the Senator from New Hampshire will have to use his time or the question will recur on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY]. [Putting the question.]

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma will state it.

Mr. MONRONEY. I make the point that a quorum is not present; and I think we are entitled to have a quorum in the Chamber before the vote on the amendment is taken. I have yielded back the remainder of the time under my control.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum call can always be had before the vote occurs on the amendment.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana will state it.

Mr. LONG. Does not the Senator from Oklahoma have time during which he may suggest the absence of a quorum; and may not the Chair undertake to determine whether a quorum is present, during the time available to the Senator from Oklahoma?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the present unanimous-consent agreement, the Senate is proceeding under a time limitation. Therefore, in order to have a quorum call all the remaining time must be yielded back, used, or unanimous consent be granted to have a quorum call without the time being charged to either side.

However, after debate on the amendment has been concluded, it, of course, will then be in order to have the absence of a quorum suggested, inasmuch as all time on the amendment will then have been consumed.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee will state it.

Mr. GORE. At the point at which the Chair submits the pending question to a vote, is it not presumed that all time for debate on the amendment has expired?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator from New Hampshire does not desire at that time to use the remainder of the time available to him, that is correct.

Mr. GORE. Then, when the Chair puts the question to a vote, it is presumed that the time available for debate has expired; and therefore the suggestion of the absence of a quorum will be in order, will it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that that is correct.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, as I understood, the Chair put the question;

and I then suggested the absence of a quorum. However, the Chair ruled that such a suggestion was not then in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is the belief of the Chair that, upon stating the question, the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] rose to a point of order; and the Chair was still endeavoring to determine whether the Senator from New Hampshire desired to yield or to use the time remaining at his disposal.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in order to clarify the situation, I will yield or waive the remainder of my time, so that the vote on the amendment can be taken; and at that point the Senator from Oklahoma may suggest the absence of a quorum, if he desires to do so.

Mr. MONRONEY. I appreciate the fairness of the Senator from New Hampshire. Certainly the rules of the Senate were not intended to make it impossible to have a quorum present, merely because of the refusal to yield back time.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, it is my belief that after such a unanimous-consent agreement has been entered, it may be changed or violated only by means of unanimous consent. I believe that to be the point the Chair was making.

In order to be as liberal as possible in my attitude on this matter, I shall waive the time remaining to me, so that a vote on the amendment may be taken at this time, and so that the absence of a quorum may be suggested, if that is desired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire has correctly stated the case.

The Chair now understands that the Senator from New Hampshire has yielded the remainder of his time.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair further understands that the Senator from Oklahoma has yielded the remainder of his time.

Mr. MONRONEY. Yes.

Mr. President, I now suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum is suggested, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gore	McClellan
Barrett	Green	Millikin
Beall	Hayden	Monroney
Bennett	Hendrickson	Mundt
Bowring	Hickenlooper	Murray
Bridges	Hill	Neely
Burke	Holland	Pastore
Bush	Hunt	Payne
Butler, Md.	Ives	Potter
Butler, Nebr.	Jackson	Purtell
Byrd	Jenner	Saltonstall
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	Schoeppel
Carlson	Johnson, Tex.	Smathers
Case	Johnston, S. C.	Smith, Maine
Clements	Kennedy	Smith, N. J.
Cordon	Kerr	Sparkman
Daniel	Knowland	Stennis
Dirksen	Kuchel	Symington
Duff	Lehman	Thye
Dworshak	Long	Upton
Eastland	Magnuson	Watkins
Ervin	Malone	Welker
Ferguson	Mansfield	Williams
Frear	Martin	Young
George	McCarran	
Gillette	McCarthy	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY].

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are necessarily absent.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senators from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON and Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. LENNON], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent on official business.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] would vote "yea."

I announce also that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is necessarily absent, and if present would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 41, as follows:

YEAS—35

Burke	Hill	Mansfield
Byrd	Holland	McCarran
Clements	Hunt	McClellan
Daniel	Jackson	Monroney
Eastland	Johnson, Colo.	Murray
Ervin	Johnson, Tex.	Neely
Frear	Johnston, S. C.	Pastore
George	Kennedy	Smathers
Gillette	Kerr	Sparkman
Gore	Lehman	Stennis
Green	Long	Symington
Hayden	Magnuson	

NAYS—41

Aiken	Duff	Payne
Barrett	Dworshak	Potter
Beall	Ferguson	Purtell
Bennett	Hendrickson	Saltonstall
Bowring	Hickenlooper	Schoeppel
Bridges	Ives	Smith, Maine
Bush	Jenner	Smith, N. J.
Butler, Md.	Knowland	Thye
Butler, Nebr.	Kuchel	Upton
Capehart	Malone	Watkins
Carlson	Martin	Welker
Case	McCarthy	Williams
Cordon	Millikin	Young
Dirksen	Mundt	

NOT VOTING—20

Anderson	Fulbright	Lennon
Bricker	Goldwater	Maybank
Chavez	Hennings	Morse
Cooper	Humphrey	Robertson
Douglas	Kefauver	Russell
Ellender	Kilgore	Wiley
Flanders	Langer	

So Mr. MONRONEY's amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I shall delay the Senate only a few moments—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would advise the Senator that the time is controlled.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wish to offer an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is not in order. The third reading of the bill has been accomplished.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 2 minutes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Is the Senator going to speak on the bill?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Washington that he may speak for 2 minutes? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Washington may proceed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, on page 40 of the bill there is language providing as follows:

No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal year from the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the appropriations and limitations contained in this act, or in any prior appropriation act, and all receipts which otherwise would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

I understand that language has been a part of appropriation bills for some years. I intended to bring it up in committee, but I thought it was perhaps not the proper place. I wish the Record to show, however, that the language was originally suggested by the General Accounting Office, and under it all money coming in from ship mortgages, which, incidentally, are not often defaulted, instead of going into a revolving fund, which would provide money with which to construct ships, goes into the Treasury, and the Maritime Board must come to the Appropriations Committee to ask for specific funds.

I think it might be well, Mr. President, to make it a revolving fund so that these mortgages—it is sort of a "Fannie May" situation—could be sold to private financiers.

The amount involved is almost \$350 million. It should be in a revolving fund to stimulate ship construction.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I took the matter up with the General Accounting Office, and I think we shall be successful in taking care of the situation to which the Senator from Washington has referred by a bill which is now before the Subcommittee on Water-Borne Transportation of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The language really has no place in the bill. I understand

that in the beginning the limitation was placed in the law so that some Maritime Board would not use the money for operational purposes. The Senator from Maryland and I are in agreement, but the effect of the language has always been to prevent the creation of a revolving fund.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. That is correct. Such a fund is very much needed.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Washington and the Senator from Maryland are correct. The question can be taken care of by appropriation legislation, as the Senator from Maryland has indicated.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I shall delay the Senate but a moment. I wish to ask one question of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations with reference to page 23 of the committee report, under the heading "Weather Bureau," from which I read:

For the Weather Bureau the committee has allowed \$24,750,000, the budget estimate, and the same amount is allowed by the House. The committee was informed that with the allowance present services would be maintained.

Mr. President, in Mississippi there are some very fine Weather Bureau stations which have been rendering good service for 60 or more years. Although they are becoming of more and more importance and value, especially with reference to radio communications and television communications, they are threatened with curtailment of service. As I interpret the second sentence on page 23 of the report, it means that we are providing enough money for the continuation of all present services.

Mr. BRIDGES. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Mississippi that it is the understanding of the committee that the present services maintained by the Weather Bureau will continue to be maintained by that Bureau or by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, through radio facilities which they have. As the Senator knows, the facilities are tied together. It is the understanding of the committee that the service will be maintained. If it is not, the committee would like to know about it.

Mr. STENNIS. Is my understanding correct that it is the intention of the committee that the people in that region will receive the same quality and type of weather information as they are now receiving, based upon the high standards now in effect?

Mr. BRIDGES. Some stations will be closed, but the people in that area will continue to receive the same type of service from the integrated agencies as they have heretofore received. It will be service of the same quality, or much better.

Mr. STENNIS. There is some debate about its being better service, but it is clear that the committee does not intend that the service shall be curtailed in any way, but intends to provide the funds with which to maintain the service.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, there will be no curtailment. If that does not develop to be the case, certainly the committee wants to know about it.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 8067) was passed.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer (Mr. PAYNE in the chair) appointed Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. HILL conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 1004. An act to amend section 86, Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the District of Columbia, as amended;

S. 2654. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to sell certain property owned by the District of Columbia located in Montgomery County, Md., and for other purposes;

S. 2657. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia"; and

S. 3213. An act relating to the merger of the Columbus University, of Washington, D. C., into the Catholic University of America, pursuant to an agreement of the trustees of said universities.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY IN NAPA COUNTY, CALIF.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, I may say that the unfinished business is the bill which was before the Senate at the time the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill was taken up, namely, Calendar No. 1512, House bill 3097, to authorize the transfer to the regents of the University of California, for agricultural purposes, of certain real property in Napa County, Calif. The consideration of the bill was deferred at the request of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair advises the Senator from California that, under the previous order, the call of the calendar is now in order.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I understand, but I ask unanimous consent that the Senate may proceed as I have indicated.

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3097) to authorize the transfer to the regents of the University of California, for agricultural purposes, of certain real property in Napa County, Calif.

ORDER FOR CALL OF THE CALENDAR—LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. KNOWLAND. Because of the lateness of the hour, and at the request of a number of Senators on both sides

of the aisle, instead of proceeding now with the call of the calendar, following the completion of action on the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, following the usual morning hour, the Senate proceed with the call of the calendar of bills to which there is no objection, beginning from the point where the last call of the calendar ended, namely, Calendar No. 1519 (S. 1308) for the relief of Leonard Hungerford.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Is it then proposed to continue to the end of the calendar?

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is correct, so far as information and reports are available to the Senate.

Pursuant to the last unanimous-consent request, which appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in addition to the bills to which there is no objection, beginning at the point where the last call of the calendar was concluded, it is the intention to include in the calendar call Calendar No. 1466, House bill 2566, to amend the Contract Settlement Act of 1944, so as to establish a time limitation upon the filing of certain claims thereunder; Calendar No. 1498, House bill 2844, providing that the ratification of the Revenue Bond Act of 1935, enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, shall apply to all amendments of said act by said legislature to and including the act of the 1953 regular session of said legislature, and to all extensions of the period for issuance and delivery of revenue bonds thereunder, heretofore, or hereafter enacted by said legislature; and Calendar No. 1514, Senate bill 3487, to authorize the Central Bank for Cooperatives and the Regional Banks for Cooperatives to issue consolidated debentures, and for other purposes.

For the further information of the Senate, I may say that it is planned to take up on Wednesday, Calendar No. 1594, House bill 8873, the Department of Defense appropriation bill.

REMOVAL OF ARMY QUARTERMASTER PURCHASING AGENCY FROM NEW YORK CITY TO PHILADELPHIA

Mr. DUFF. Mr. President, last week, on Monday, June 7, the junior Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] offered a rider to the Defense Department appropriations bill opposing a return of the Army's Quartermaster Purchasing Agency from New York City to Philadelphia, Pa. This rider is designed to delay, suspend, or prevent the retransfer.

The rider proposed by the Senator from New York would bar the Department of the Army from using any funds to effectuate the retransfer of the quartermaster purchasing office from New York to Philadelphia, Pa., "until the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government makes a complete study."

This limitation on the Department of the Army is completely unrealistic. The

Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government has not even begun a study of this particular problem which involves exclusively intradepartmental transfer in the interest of efficiency and economy. There is no apparent reason for sacrificing a present and certain economy for the indefinite and uncertain prospect of some possible future economy. Moreover, there is no reason to believe that any determination by the Commission sometime in the indefinite future would differ from the present recommendations of the Department of the Army itself.

The thoroughly considered decision of the Army made after extensive study will result in annual savings, conservatively estimated, of more than \$700,000.

The Senator from New York ignores these savings and speaks only of the cost of the move, using a higher figure than that estimated by the Army without stating that the cost will be completely amortized in about 4 months. The Senator from New York admits that he does not know the facts about the move, and now asks that an action which will produce immediate extensive savings and increased efficiency in quartermaster operations be delayed to some indefinite future date.

If the information furnished to me is correct, and I think it is, the coordination between the services, which is needed to prevent duplication in buying and to provide standardization of items used by the services, does not occur and cannot be effectively brought about where purchasing offices are located; but is and must be done on the departmental level, where the supplies the services need for their operations are determined. Since the ineffective joint agency, the Armed Services Textile and Apparel Procurement Agency, ceased operations, the services have developed effective plans both for the coordination of buying operations and the standardization of items.

Considerable time could be spent discussing the merits, from a national point of view, of any action by the armed services designed to save money and increase efficiency. But one position of the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] deserves special comment. He protests strongly that the Army's decision to move one of its many agencies should have been cleared with the New York delegation first. I believe the Army has explained to many of the Members of Congress from New York the facts of this move, and, indeed, to any who desired to listen. The Army must be free to make its own considered decision. I have seen nothing yet presented by the Members from New York which affects the validity of the Army decision or calls for any delay in the move.

In this connection, the Senator from New York argues that the Army is endeavoring to thwart the Senator's riders by speeding up the move. Is the Senator aware that an officially published order was issued by the Army on May 7 which required that the transfer be effected by July 1? It seems evident that the agencies affected can-

not do anything else but comply with an order issued long before the Senator's riders were introduced.

The Senator also complains about the hardships upon the employees of the agency being moved. The number involved is less than 1,000, and not the 1,600 the Senator erroneously refers to. I wonder if the Senator has given any consideration to the hardship which will be imposed, if the move is delayed, upon the considerable number of employees who, in reliance upon the decision of the Army, have found accommodations in the Philadelphia area.

Finally, the Senator from New York has suggested the removal of the purchasing operation at Philadelphia and consolidation with the quartermaster purchasing operation at New York. The Senator either does not know or has failed to understand the fact that the purchasing operation at Philadelphia is only one part of the activities at the depot which are closely related to the procurement function, such as manufacturing, acceptance testing, and Government-furnished property operations.

These operations together are more extensive than the quartermaster purchasing activity in New York. Moving all these closely related activities to New York would not be feasible, and the cost undoubtedly would be prohibitive. The move to Philadelphia is expected to increase the efficiency of over-all Quartermaster Corps operations, and be beneficial as well to quartermaster contractors through having all the closely related procurement activities together.

In the final analysis, it is in the best interests of the Army, the defense program, and the country to effect this retransfer.

FLAG DAY

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, this is Flag Day, the 177th anniversary of a memorable day in the history of American independence. One hundred and seventy-seven years ago, we were in the second year of the Revolution. It was a time of gloom and discouragement.

Washington's ragged and half-starved Army was inadequately equipped and poorly disciplined. Many had lost faith. The Army was falling back before the trained regulars of the world's most powerful empire. Only the sublime character and the military genius of General Washington saved the small patriot force from total disaster.

But the Founding Fathers did not waver in their faith. Meeting in the Old State House in the city of Philadelphia, the Continental Congress adopted a resolution directing that the Flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; and that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Thus the Stars and Stripes came into being, a new emblem of human liberty, and the banner of a free people who put their trust in God and placed "firm reliance on the protection of divine providence."

Today, with the passage of 177 years, the Stars and Stripes is the oldest, the

proudest, and the best loved flag in the world.

In many dark corners of the world freedom-loving men and women look to the American Flag as their last remaining hope of liberation from persecution and enslavement.

Half the world would flock to our shores, if it were possible to gain admission, in order to share with us the glorious privilege of being an American. No restrictions are necessary to hold our people within our borders.

How proud we can be that in all its glorious history the Star-Spangled Banner has never been carried in a war of aggression. It has never led our forces in ambition for conquest or territorial gain. It has never brought tyranny or oppression to any people on earth.

Wherever Old Glory has been unfurled to the breeze its noble and inspiring message has been: "Here men shall be free!"

America is in another critical period. There is unrest all over the world. Two forms of government are fighting for supremacy. In one, the State is the supreme master of the people. The citizen is told where to work, when to work, and the wage that he is to receive.

In the other, the individual is the source of all power. He is master of his government—a government based upon God's greatest gift to mankind, freedom of the individual.

In one, worship of the government is enforced as the religion of the people. In ours, religion is the free choice of the individual. He worships God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

In the one form, all property rights have been wiped out. In the other, the individual is entitled to enjoy the results of his ability, his energy, and his sacrifice.

What do we need to do in order to preserve the great Nation of the United States, and to keep its flag strong and powerful?

It seems to me that first we must strengthen our moral and spiritual fiber. There must be no dishonesty in government. All who serve in government, from the lowest to the highest levels, must appreciate that a position in government is a place of sacred trust.

Private dealings with one another should be on a high moral level.

Also there must be complete loyalty to our country, to our institutions, and to our way of life. No divided allegiance can be tolerated.

We cannot defend America with military power alone.

I do not fear any attack that may be launched against us, either with powder and ball or with the most powerful bombs that science can create. We can recover from such destruction.

We cannot recover from the decadence of morals or loyalty.

The real strength of America is in the spiritual and moral character of its people—the strength that comes from work, sacrifice, thrift, tolerance, loyalty, and obedience to the laws of man and God.

What a wonderful country we would have if we could rid ourselves of all dishonesty in public and private affairs.

What a wonderful revival of patriotic fervor would sweep the Nation if we could eliminate all disloyalty to American institutions.

These noble objectives should be our constant goal, because honesty and loyalty are fundamental principles without which no nation can go forward in constructive leadership for human progress and enduring peace.

As we count the blessings that have come down to us, we cannot fail to recognize our debt to the great leaders of the past. The high principles by which they lived and their distinguished achievements in peace and war should be studied, appreciated, and honored until they became part of our very lives.

We can preserve American ideals if we are guided by their example. We can strengthen the structure of Americanism if we work with renewed patriotism, increased courage, and firm determination for higher moral and spiritual standards.

On this Flag Day anniversary the love of the Stars and Stripes should be our steadfast guide to better citizenship, better Americanism, and a deeper appreciation of the rich heritage that is ours.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Madam President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. BOWRING in the chair). The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Madam President, I rise to join the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] in calling attention to Flag Day and to what it means.

Although Flag Day is not a legal holiday, it is a day which has been universally observed throughout the country for a great many years. The day originated in a resolution adopted in 1777, during the American Revolution. Schools and many patriotic organizations honor this date, and in particular the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks always conducts appropriate patriotic ceremonies. As a member of the Elks, I have joined with them on many occasions.

More and more, Madam President, we Americans realize that woven into the Stars and Stripes are the glorious traditions and sacrifices of great Americans who have gone before us. However, it is my firm belief that greater still, in the symbol of Old Glory, lie the hopes and the aspirations, not only of Americans of today but of freemen throughout the world.

RECORD HIGH CONSTRUCTION LEVELS FOR 1954

Mr. CARLSON. Madam President, this afternoon the United States Department of Commerce and the United States Department of Labor have issued a most encouraging release on the record high construction levels for 1954. The release is a good answer to those who have been predicting with much gloom and discouragement an economic recession in the Nation.

From the release, I notice that new construction expenditures are expected to reach a record high of \$36 billion in

1954, or 2 percent above the 1953 record of \$35.3 billion. As a matter of fact, it is \$2 billion above the figure that was anticipated last November.

Almost all phases of our construction industry, including nonfarm dwellings, commercial structures, churches, schools, and highways, show a great increase.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the release be printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RECORD HIGH CONSTRUCTION LEVELS FOR 1954—FORESEE 2 PERCENT INCREASE TO \$36 BILLION

New construction expenditures are expected to reach a new record high of \$36 billion in 1954, 2 percent above the 1953 record level of \$35.3 billion, according to revised outlook estimates prepared jointly by the Building Materials and Construction Division of the United States Department of Commerce and the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The revised estimate is \$2 billion higher than the \$34 billion level projected for 1954 by these agencies last November. Present expectations of a 2 percent increase in 1954 construction activity over 1953 contrasts with a 2 percent decline anticipated by the Commerce and Labor Departments last November.

The more optimistic construction outlook at the present time results largely from a higher level of new home building so far this year than was expected last November. Most other types of civilian construction also are showing greater activity than previously anticipated, and are expected to reach record or near-record levels.

Current indications are that 1,080,000 new private nonfarm dwelling units will be started this year; it was anticipated earlier that there would be less than a million starts during 1954. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, private starts have been at an annual rate of well above 1,100,000 units for the first third of the year. The projected \$10.7 billion of expenditures on privately financed new dwelling unit construction represents a total slightly above that for 1953. Eased mortgage opportunities have been widely attributed to be one of the mainsprings of the 1954 strength in housing.

Outlays for new commercial structures of all types are expected to go over the \$2 billion mark for the first time in 1954, reflecting the recent surge in office building construction and the continued increasing emphasis on shopping centers and stores in suburban areas. The largest percentage gain over 1953 is projected for social and recreational buildings, which will show a 1954 increase of 32 percent.

New all-time annual highs are also in prospect in 1954 for religious building—\$525 million, and for private educational building—\$520 million. Utility construction generally will show only a small advance over the record 1953 activity to total \$4.5 billion, with all utility types except railroad and local transit construction sharing in the gain.

Reflecting diverse trends in different categories of building, construction of new private manufacturing plants has been declining slowly since early 1954, following the rounding out of basic material plant expansion goals and most of the facilities being built under the tax amortization program approaching completion. However, 1954 expenditures for private industrial construction are not expected to decline much below the \$2 billion level, or around 13 percent less than in 1953.

Outlays for new public construction will also set a new record in 1954, despite a quarter-billion-dollar decline in military construction, and smaller declines in conservation and development work, public housing, and hospital building. A continued expansion in the construction of new State and locally owned projects will more than offset the reduced volume of Federal spending, with new construction records being posted in 1954 for school building, highway

construction, and sewer and water facility work.

Highway construction, spurred by an increasing volume of toll-road activity, is estimated to increase 15 percent over last year to \$3.7 billion. Public-school building will reach a new peak of \$2 billion, an increase of 16 percent over last year, while revised levels for sewer and water facility construction indicate a record year in 1954 with \$1 billion of new work.

Expenditures for new construction in continental United States: Final estimate for 1953 and forecast for 1954¹

[Millions of dollars]

Type of construction	1953	1954	Percent of change
Total new construction.....	\$35,256	\$36,000	+2
Private construction.....	23,877	24,150	+1
Residential building (nonfarm).....	11,930	12,125	+2
New dwelling units.....	10,555	10,675	+1
Additions and alterations.....	1,108	1,150	+4
Nonhousekeeping.....	267	300	+12
Nonresidential building (nonfarm).....	5,680	5,850	+3
Industrial.....	2,229	1,950	-13
Commercial.....	1,791	2,050	+14
Warehouses, office, and loft buildings.....	739	900	+22
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	1,052	1,150	+9
Other nonresidential building.....	1,660	1,850	+11
Religious.....	472	525	+11
Educational.....	426	520	+22
Social and recreational.....	163	215	+32
Hospital and institutional.....	317	315	-1
Miscellaneous.....	282	275	-2
Farm construction.....	1,731	1,560	-10
Public utilities.....	4,416	4,510	+2
Railroads.....	442	410	-7
Telephone and telegraph.....	615	625	+2
Other public utilities.....	3,359	3,475	+3
Local transit.....	30	25	-17
Pipelines.....	271	300	+11
Electric light and power.....	1,829	1,900	+4
Gas.....	1,229	1,250	+2
All other private.....	120	105	-13
Public construction.....	11,379	11,850	+4
Residential building.....	556	350	-37
Nonresidential building.....	4,352	4,705	+8
Industrial.....	1,771	1,830	+3
Educational.....	1,728	2,000	+16
Hospital and institutional.....	353	325	-8
Other nonresidential building.....	500	550	+10
Military facilities.....	1,307	1,050	-20
Highways.....	3,165	3,650	+15
Sewer and water.....	861	1,000	+16
Miscellaneous public-service enterprises.....	201	210	+4
Conservation and development.....	830	745	-10
All other public.....	107	140	+31

¹ Joint estimates of the Department of Labor and the Department of Commerce.

RECESS

Mr. KUCHEL. Madam President, I move that the Senate now stand in recess until tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 11 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 15, 1954, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 14 (legislative day of June 11), 1954:

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the

provisions of title V of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

To be major generals

Maj. Gen. Cornelius Edward Ryan, O7375, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Frank Albert Allen, Jr., O7415, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Bryan Lee Milburn, O7469, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. John Charles Macdonald, O8402, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

To be brigadier generals

Brig. Gen. Frank Needham Roberts, O12734, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Charles Harlan Swartz, O12798, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Louis Watkins Prentiss, O14672, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Wesley Tate Guest, O14654, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Carroll Heiney Deitrick, O14796, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. James Dunne O'Connell, O14965, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of subsection 515 (c) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Herbert Maury Jones, O12251, United States Army.

To be brigadier general

Chaplain (Col.) Frank Alden Tobey, O41698, United States Army.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States under the provisions of sections 502 and 509 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law.

To be lieutenant colonels

Abercrombie, Jay A., O20604.

Abercrombie, John C., O3138.

Abert, George C., O21337.

Abston, Aaron A., O21391.

Acton, Lloyd P., O42467.

Adair, George T., O51901.

Adams, Donald L., O31339.

Adams, Duval S., O42997.

Adams, Ernest C., O20933.

Adams, Lorenzo D., O21203.

Adams, William, O42631.

Akers, Norman E., O51673.

Akins, Thomas W., O40076.

Albaugh, Cornelius C., Jr., O40268.

Albertie, Edward J., O40007.

Albro, Robert D., O31360.

Alexander, Lawrence H., O51731.

Alford, John C., O38838.

Allen, John U., O20889.

Allgeier, Robert M., O42822.

Alphin, Horace E., O43324.

Altenhofen, Matthew J., O21054.

Amos, Arthur K., O20822.

Anderson, Berry K., O30384.

Anderson, Charles H., O21072.

Anderson, Norman A., O31483.

Anderson, Roland B., O21108.

Anderson, Truett C., O38804.

Angel, Nicholas C., O31789.

Anson, Paul A., O31400.

Arey, Carlyle W., O30642.

Armstrong, Chalmers H., Jr., O31877.

Armstrong, Charles A., O21375.

Armstrong, Elbert, O51677.

Arnold, Edgar LeR., O31902.

Arp, David H., O31445.

Artman, George, O21342.

Ash, Hughes L., O31799.

Ashby, Raymond C., Jr., O43320.

Ashcraft, James H., O51658.

Ashworth, Robert L., O21308.

Atkins, Neill S., Jr., O42815.

Austin, Edward W., O51789.

Babcock, Charles S., O30668.

Babcock, Jack E., O21413.

Baerman, Charles F., O40273.

Bagley, Ray M., O42902.

Bagnulo, Aldo H., O20550.

Bailey, Edward A., O21083.

Bailey, John R., Jr., O21136.

Bailey, William W., O20687.

Baker, David A., O39971.

Baker, Denzil L., O43052.

- Banigan, Calvin B., O30376.
 Banke, Henry H., O51832.
 Bannon, James E., Jr., O31830.
 Barber, Reginald C., O42560.
 Barefield, William C., O42763.
 Barksdale, Battle M., O20719.
 Barlow, Rudolph, O31835.
 Barschdorf, Milton P., O21085.
 Bartlett, William T., O42468.
 Bartling, Carl W., O43091.
 Bartosik, Matthew J., O52145.
 Bassett, James A., O21202.
 Bealke, Jacob W., Jr., O31365.
 Beck, Clarence E., O21239.
 Beck, Donald C., O31329.
 Beck, John N., O40258.
 Beddow, James H., O21446.
 Bednarek, Frank, O38932.
 Beebe, John L., O39970.
 Beeth, Howard A., O42489.
 Belisle, Maurice A., O52175.
 Belote, Byron G., O42851.
 Benford, James A., O51676.
 Benson, Wilmer K., Jr., O21423.
 Bergin, Gerald A., O51722.
 Berwick, Dudley R., O51946.
 Besse, Warren E., O39988.
 Besson, Robert, O20771.
 Betances-Ramirez, Carlos, O30524.
 Bethune, Samuel A., O31502.
 Beverley, William W., O21107.
 Billing, David D., O42820.
 Billings, Edward R., O39945.
 Bisbing, John, O31665.
 Bishop, Loren E., O40091.
 Bissell, Edward B., O21360.
 Bixby, George W., O21056.
 Black, Asa C., O38894.
 Blair, Richard A., O42858.
 Blake, Charles J., Jr., O21122.
 Blake, Donald C., O51875.
 Blake, Ellis D., O43023.
 Blake, Homer C., O42959.
 Blake, William L., O30751.
 Blancett, Rollie N., O21416.
 Bledsoe, Carl E., O31593.
 Blight, Edward M., O40191.
 Blodgett, William S., Jr., O31438.
 Blum, Milton R., O31695.
 Boas, Philippe P., O39960.
 Bodner, Vic F., O51551.
 Bogue, William B., O30470.
 Boleyn, Paul T., O20903.
 Bond, Virgil W., O42878.
 Bonifay, Isaac F., O40061.
 Bonnell, Dow L., Jr., O40088.
 Bonniwell, Alfred E., O42931.
 Booth, Lance E., Jr., O31755.
 Booth, Robert M., O19964.
 Borin, Gordon B., O42621.
 Bower, James R., O42768.
 Bowman, Clifford A., O30728.
 Bowman, Homer H., O31700.
 Boyd, Robert P., Jr., O40068.
 Boyt, John E., O21304.
 Bradley, Glenn M., O51768.
 Brady, Lawrence W., O30703.
 Brann, Herbert P., O30686.
 Brant, Philip D., O20804.
 Brantley, Joseph W., O30440.
 Brennan, Mark F., O21279.
 Brenneman, Garland E., O42576.
 Briggs, Edwin J., O43363.
 Brightman, John Y., O31366.
 Brinkley, Joseph S., Jr., O31444.
 Broberg, Richard A., O21272.
 Bronn, Carl H., O31748.
 Brook, Howard F., O42907.
 Brooks, William P., Jr., O31654.
 Brott, William F., O42966.
 Brown, Burton R., O21113.
 Brown, Carolus A., O21364.
 Brown, Charles P., Jr., O38922.
 Brown, David H., O20320.
 Brown, Desloge, O21057.
 Brown, Greg J., O31783.
 Brown, Harold McD., O20832.
 Brown, Herbert E., O21437.
 Brown, Laurence C., O20876.
 Brown, Melvin C., O21256.
 Browning, John W., O20767.
 Browning, Philip Y., O21142.
 Brownlow, John F., Jr., O21111.
 Brownson, Harold N., O43108.
 Bryan, James L., O42883.
 Bryant, Randall H., O31785.
 Burba, Edwin H., O31518.
 Burchell, Edward L., O40251.
 Burk, Frank P., O43569.
 Burke, Alvin L., O21148.
 Burkett, Lyman D., O30428.
 Burton, Emmette Y., Jr., O20672.
 Bush, Benjamin R., O40166.
 Butler, Allen S., O30422.
 Butler, Bradford, Jr., O31425.
 Butler, Earle B., O43106.
 Byars, David O., Jr., O21273.
 Cagney, Walter J., O51813.
 Calvert, George I., O30521.
 Campbell, Fred P., O20704.
 Campbell, Kermit W., O30690.
 Campbell, Norman A., O42861.
 Carlson, John W., O43577.
 Carlson, Roland P., O31456.
 Carson, James M., O51626.
 Carter, Daniel M., O31406.
 Carter, Stanley K., O42852.
 Carver, Richard K., O40039.
 Caskey, Lawson B., O42828.
 Cassill, George F., O30464.
 Caulfield, Thomas D., O30732.
 Cavanagh, John P., Jr., O51810.
 Chabot, Joseph L., O20721.
 Chalgren, Edward J., O21349.
 Champlin, Herbert H., O30661.
 Chappuls, Steve A., O20899.
 Chase, William B. McC., O20856.
 Check, Gilbert J., O51936.
 Chesarek, Ferdinand J., O21177.
 Cheston, Elliott B., O31976.
 Christensen, Arthur G., O20871.
 Claggett, Charles T., O20799.
 Clark, Charles T., O40070.
 Clark, Francis McC., O38931.
 Clark, Jack A., O31496.
 Clark, Lester H., O42945.
 Clark, Milton H., O20638.
 Clark, Theodore S., O39998.
 Clark, William R., O31506.
 Clarke, Edwin L., O21216.
 Clarke, Frederick J., O20572.
 Clay, James O., O42666.
 Clay, Roy U., O43072.
 Clayman, Donald C., O20866.
 Clema, Joe A., O43020.
 Coan, Jack L., O20908.
 Coates, Donald L., O31912.
 Coffin, Ralph B., O38895.
 Collier, Clay O., O42928.
 Collins, Arthur S., Jr., O21260.
 Colwell, Leonard F., O31358.
 Colwell, Russell M., O38839.
 Comm, Edward D., O31484.
 Conant, Perry E., O21357.
 Cone, John M., O20658.
 Conell, Joseph C., O21121.
 Connelly, Stanley W., O20775.
 Conner, Karl, O31686.
 Connolly, Haviland A. N., O31575.
 Connor, Albert O., O20699.
 Connor, John P., O20860.
 Conway, Walter C., O20735.
 Cooley, Edwin R., O51770.
 Corbett, William H., O21150.
 Corey, John B. W., Jr., O21415.
 Corley, John T., O21325.
 Cornish, George H., O40038.
 Corwin, Charles D., O38834.
 Cosgrove, James J., O20768.
 Cottingham, Levin B., O42955.
 Courson, Everett P., Jr., O39943.
 Covington, Carroll M., O40083.
 Cox, Lavonne E., O20934.
 Craig, Dan E., O31879.
 Crane, Warren E., O42608.
 Crocker, William S., Jr., O21074.
 Crosby, Henry A., O43102.
 Crossett, Frederick J., O39963.
 Crownover, Robert L., O42968.
 Cunningham, Martin, O40059.
 Cuphaver, Carl A., O43296.
 Curtis, Coy L., O20737.
 Curtis, Homer K., O51918.
 Cuttino, Thomas E., O31397.
 D'Arezzo, Alfred J., O21109.
 Dahl, Leonard M., O42935.
 Dalia, George C., O43297.
 Dalrymple, John C., O31509.
 Damon, John C., O21208.
 Danald, George E., O31402.
 Davidson, Cecil H., O31560.
 Davis, John H., O40036.
 Davis, Kelton S., O20786.
 Davis, Paul C., O21141.
 Davis, Thomas R., O20380.
 Davisson, Horace G., O20650.
 Daykin, Albert, O42762.
 DeBill, Walter C., O20626.
 De Carlo, Michael R., O42445.
 Decker, Arthur D., O30583.
 Degenhardt, Jacob R., O30391.
 de Lesdernier, Louis F., O20275.
 Demitz, Roberts S., O21259.
 Dempsey, Jack H., O31766.
 Denholm, Charles J., O21293.
 Denniston, Robert N., O43552.
 Detlie, Harry C., O39996.
 Devlin, Edward T., O51680.
 Dews, Omer S., O40079.
 Dichtenmueller, Herbert R., O51706.
 Dicken, Keith O., O43327.
 Dickie, Ralph L., O31493.
 Dickson, Marshall W., O42930.
 Diercks, Frederick O., O20599.
 Diesem, Walter F., O43372.
 Dillon, Edward H., O20552.
 Dillon, Mackin R., O30802.
 Dixon, Holston T., O51766.
 Dodds, William A., O20815.
 Dogan, Adam E., O30413.
 Dombrowski, Chester, O31353.
 Doran, Roy E., O38892.
 Douthitt, Ted F., O31626.
 Downey, Arthur J., O31914.
 Downing, Edward J., O42655.
 Doyle, John J. S., O42617.
 Drummond, Burleigh B., O51771.
 DuMont, Kenneth S., O30748.
 DuBois, Edgar, O51806.
 Duda, Edward, O43041.
 Duff, Forrest W., O43391.
 Duin, Gerald H., O20148.
 Dunbar, Oliver C., O43408.
 Duncan, James W., O20834.
 Duncan, Joseph G., 3d, O21227.
 Duncan, William D., O31466.
 Dunloy, Deane A., O38825.
 Dunn, Carroll H., O21427.
 Dunn, John J., O31385.
 Dupuy, Trevor N., O21098.
 Durbin, Rollin B., O21244.
 Dyer, Harold F., O43328.
 Dyer, Kenneth R., O40065.
 Eadie, William A., Jr., O42554.
 Easton, Harry D., Jr., O51822.
 Eaton, Samuel K., O21132.
 Eberhard, Franklin K., O40161.
 Edgerly, John H., O51684.
 Edwards, Earl L., O31647.
 Edwards, Meyer A., Jr., O20702.
 Edwards, Wesley B., O31848.
 Egan, John B., O43003.
 Elster, William D., O38915.
 Eklund, Karl F., O20557.
 Ekman, William E., O21190.
 Elkins, Harry W., O20766.
 Elliott, Ivan W., O31863.
 Ellis, Noel H., O20614.
 Elmore, Vincent M., Jr., O21086.
 Emig, Nikolaus M., O40005.
 Enemark, William A., O20879.
 English, John T., O21296.
 English, Robert O., Jr., O31371.
 Erickson, Robert C., O52177.
 Erlenbusch, Robert C., O21230.
 Eschbach, Alfred M., O21419.
 Espelund, Selmer J., O43416.
 Ethel, Willis G., O31786.
 Etzler, Charles R., O20895.
 Eubank, Perry H., O20630.
 Evans, Bill A., O30714.
 Evans, Giles L., Jr., O20603.
 Evans, John D., Jr., O40056.

- Ewing, John T., O21326.
 Fairbank, Leigh C., Jr., O20595.
 Faulds, Jack M., O42581.
 Feehan, John P., O30647.
 Feldt, Gerald E., O31513.
 Felt, Marion F., O42810.
 Ferguson, William McC., O42665.
 Filippi, Frank A., O30701.
 Fillbrandt, Arthur C., O30520.
 Finn, Calvin F., O43413.
 Finn, John M., O21252.
 Fiore, Caesar F., O19897.
 Fischer, Ernest W., O31829.
 Fish, Grosvenor W., O42932.
 Fish, Hamilton W., O20592.
 Fishback, Joe, O42492.
 Fisher, Carleton E., O31852.
 Fite, William C., 2d, O21331.
 Fleming, Sam F., O42863.
 Flette, Fred J., O30594.
 Folda, Jaroslav, Jr., O21193.
 Folley, George M., O51541.
 Forame, Peter R., O42866.
 Fordham, Emory H., O30340.
 Fort, John G., O31437.
 Foster, James W., O39965.
 Fowler, Ira H., O30531.
 Fox, Julian P., Jr., O51823.
 Frankel, Henry, O40178.
 Fraser, Alexander G., Jr., O31805.
 Frederick, Horace B., O42891.
 Freidinger, Henry M., O42983.
 Frisby, Vincent C., O20543.
 Frith, Robert E., O19881.
 Frolich, Alexander J., O21059.
 Fry, Edmund M., O21431.
 Frye, John A., O30509.
 Fultz, William S., O31439.
 Furey, Lawrence M., O51674.
 Furrell, Alfred W., O42894.
 Futral, Allen A., O42948.
 Gagne, Herbert F., O43452.
 Gallagher, William J., O31669.
 Galusha, Morris E., O43345.
 Gassett, Silas, O31481.
 Gavalas, Leonidas G., O31569.
 Gebbie, Earl J., O31361.
 Geddes, John A., O31512.
 George, Max S., O20740.
 Gershenow, Louis, O31577.
 Gibson, Comet, O30497.
 Gilbert, Harry C., O40095.
 Gildart, Robert C., O20703.
 Gilliam, Arnold C., O31570.
 Gillivan, Edward F., O21225.
 Giordano, Joseph B., O30381.
 Gold, William M., O40179.
 Gomes, Lloyd H., O21353.
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 Goodwin, Albert J., O42588.
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 Goshorn, John A., O31465.
 Goss, Gordon A., O42688.
 Graham, Ephraim F., Jr., O20838.
 Graham, Jackson, O20553.
 Graham, Riley A., O43404.
 Grant, Carl E., O31653.
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 Grant, John W., O31539.
 Green, Martin L., O20720.
 Green, Warren J., O42898.
 Gregory, Francis G., Jr., O31828.
 Griffin, David T., O20600.
 Griffin, Linwood, Jr., O43074.
 Grigg, Martin C., O30711.
 Grimes, Robert A., O42869.
 Grimsley, Carl E., O42568.
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 Grote, Robert W., O31717.
 Groves, Joseph R., O20869.
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 Hall, Carl C., O30722.
 Hall, Harry A., Jr., O51819.
 Hall, Lewis A., O40089.
 Hall, Robert E., O31747.
 Hall, Sylvester A., O40057.
 Hall, Wilbur T., O42908.
 Hallinger, Elmer E., O21212.
 Hallock, Houghton R., O20612.
 Hammond, David G., O20868.
 Hanburger, Christian, O20554.
 Hand, Charles M., O51669.
 Hanger, John W., O39975.
 Hanks, James K., O42473.
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 Hardaway, Eads G., O20855.
 Hardin, William B., O30581.
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 Harnar, Allen H., O42470.
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 Harris, Glenn J., O39985.
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 Hartline, Franklin H., O21301.
 Hartman, Frank E., O21346.
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 Harvey, Murray L., O38833.
 Haycock, William M., O31712.
 Hayes, David W., O21214.
 Haynes, Dallas F., O21103.
 Heimstead, Merten K., O20880.
 Helgestad, James E., O40003.
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 Hempel, John H., O42457.
 Henderson, James E., O21327.
 Hickey, John D., O52152.
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 Higgins, Gregory L., O21385.
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 Hill, LeRoy C., O31874.
 Hill, Philip H., O42805.
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 Himes, Cecil, O20731.
 Hines, Charles B., O20585.
 Hines, John D., O38900.
 Hines, John B. R., O20606.
 Hinson, Claude R., O51922.
 Hirsch, Allan S., O38947.
 Hirsch, Oliver M., O40060.
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 Hoffman, John G., Jr., O31856.
 Hogle, James C., O42901.
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 Holley, William C., O21433.
 Hollinger, John C., O30448.
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 Holm, John D., O20948.
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 Holmberg, Donald W., O38937.
 Holt, Olin P., O43298.
 Hope, Francis M., O30541.
 Hoska, Lukas E., Jr., O20717.
 Hoskot, Nathaniel R., O31379.
 Houghton, Russell T., O30430.
 Howard, Charles E., O30605.
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 Howard, William R., O51629.
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 Howell, Edwin N., O21194.
 Howell, Harold K., O21421.
 Hudelson, McClure, O43371.
 Hudiburg, Howard B., O31741.
 Huff, William S., O43583.
 Hughes, J. P., O42745.
 Huise, Allen D., O21238.
 Humphrey, Clarence L., O31609.
 Hungate, James W., Jr., O39951.
 Hunter, Thomas B., O38791.
 Hurley, Emerson F., O31533.
 Huse, Ralph N., O30819.
 Hutchin, Claire E., Jr., O21092.
 Hyzer, Peter C., O20589.
 Inge, Andrew V., O21448.
 Ingmire, Edgar J., O20639.
 Irby, Fred B., O42683.
 Irvin, Jefferson J., O21217.
 Irwin, Samuel L., O31346.
 Ishoy, Victor A., O31640.
 Isrin, Michael D., O30756.
 Izenour, Frank M., O21263.
 Jackson, Charles L., O21207.
 Jackson, Norton, O40054.
 Jackson, William C., Jr., O21329.
 Jacobs, Lawrence P., O31556.
 Janes, Ernest L., O31587.
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 Jessen, Raymond E., O51590.
 Johns, Glover S., Jr., O31501.
 Johnson, Amos G., O21363.
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 Johnson, Edward C., O20753.
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 Jordan, Herbert A., O38795.
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 Jurgens, Kenneth E., O43496.
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 Kelly, Edmonde B., O20544.
 Kelsey, John E., O21061.
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 Kennedy, Elmer B., O20900.
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 Kernan, Melvin M., O40236.
 Kernkamp, Melvin W., O42923.
 Keyes, Richard W., O31467.
 Kimbrell, Gordon T., O20851.
 King, Robert W., O51864.
 King, Warren J., O42850.
 Kinsella, Harry F., O31424.
 Kinslow, Albert V., O30808.
 Kionka, John, O51642.
 Kirsten, Elwyn N., O20637.
 Kish, William E., O56818.
 Klous, David D., O31899.
 Knapp, Raymond H., O42546.
 Knight, Elwin T., O21380.
 Knott, Joseph W., O31350.
 Knox, Cameron, O31815.
 Knox, Ohio, O30572.
 Knox, Raymond A., O51921.
 Koletty, John W., O40230.
 Kopcsak, Arpad A., O21167.
 Kovacs, Leslie B., O51697.
 Kreiser, Oscar G., O20765.
 Kreml, Edward K., O39926.
 Krohn, Harold K., O42702.
 Kuhn, William A., O31419.
 Kujawski, Joseph S., O21276.
 Kuna, Charles S., O20581.
 Lackro, Paul W., Jr., O30325.
 Ladd, Byron W., O20890.
 La Faver, Amos E., O42447.
 LaFlamme, Ernest H., O20781.
 Lagasse, Frederick J., O31517.
 Lahti, Edward H., O21322.
 Lamar, Joseph R., O43014.
 Lambert, Harry F., O38919.
 Landon, Donald C., O30402.
 Lang, Edmund H., O43006.
 Langford, Clarence A., O21079.
 Lanpher, Rollin A., O30636.
 Lanphier, Paul H., O20949.
 Lash, Eugene L., O42272.
 Laskowsky, Rudolph, O21243.
 Latham, Charles C., Jr., O39950.
 Latta, William B., O21119.
 Lawrie, Joe S., O20914.
 Lawson, Walter R., O20808.

- Lawton, Elmore G., O38941.
 Learman, Birdsey L., O21324.
 Lee, Edward M., O20661.
 Lee, Edwin C., O43030.
 Lee, Eugene M., O31474.
 Leist, George F., O20657.
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 Le Van, Warren A., O42514.
 Lewis, James L., O21069.
 Lewis, William H., O20598.
 Lill, Eugene M., O40011.
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 Linn, La Von P., O30757.
 Lipscomb, Andy A., O21333.
 Lisk, Robert T., O39957.
 Loftus, James V., O24451.
 Long, Richard J., O21175.
 Loomis, Francis J., O20551.
 Lorenz, Ralph A., O30534.
 Lotz, Walter E., Jr., O21090.
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 Love, Robert W., O21062.
 Low, James L., O30585.
 Lowe, Robert L., O42913.
 Lutes, LeRoy, Jr., O20757.
 Luthi, Irvin L., O38830.
 Lutz, Carl G., O43366.
 Lyman, Harry E., O38903.
 Lynch, James H., O21237.
 Lynn, William McG., Jr., O21120.
 MacEachern, George A., O38806.
 MacGrain, Donald, O38933.
 Machen, Edwin A., Jr., O21284.
 Magnusson, John R., O31432.
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 Manov, Charles F., O51840.
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 Martin, David, O42947.
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 Matyas, Albert A., O19928.
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 Mayers, Thomas H., O30439.
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 McBride, Arthur J., O42870.
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 McCarthy, Walter W., Jr., O40062.
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 McGrath, Thomas W., O43322.
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 McKee, Edgar S., O21182.
 McKee, William A., O31867.
 McKinley, William D., O20807.
 McLaughlin, Charles V., O31639.
 McLeod, Gregg C., O30674.
 McLeod, John J., O43036.
 McMahon, Ralph M., O30526.
 McNamara, Wilson C., O31738.
 McPherson, Wesley F., O30794.
 McShane, James E., O51884.
 McShea, Royal E., O51881.
 McSheehy, Robert J., O30750.
 McWade, Albert J., O43512.
 McWhorter, John P., O31692.
 McWilliams, Edward, 3d, O31853.
 Mead, Everett V., O30317.
 Mearns, Fillmore K., O21106.
 Meeker, Roland J., O52185.
 Meier, Walter M., O30443.
 Menard, Noel A., O20835.
 Mercado, Luis F., O20724.
 Metcalfe, George, O51637.
 Metz, Thomas McG., O20696.
 Meyer, Charles R., O20762.
 Michelet, Howard E., O21131.
 Miles, Burton E., O42886.
 Miller, Frank D., O21270.
 Miller, Henry L., O43302.
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 Miller, Norbert C., O38905.
 Miller, Robert C., O20625.
 Miller, Samuel T., O31377.
 Millott, James O., O40240.
 Mills, James R., Jr., O30824.
 Millson, Cyril A., O42922.
 Milner, Frank, O21441.
 Minecci, Joseph P., O38823.
 Minion, Edward M., Jr., O31601.
 Minor, Floyd E., O31668.
 Misevic, George W., O51782.
 Missal, Joseph B., Jr., O21247.
 Mitchim, Charles F., O20577.
 Moncrief, James S., Jr., O31623.
 Montgomery, Austin J., O51942.
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 Montgomery, Robin G., O31525.
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 Monti, Gilbert A., O51641.
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 Moore, Lister R., O39947.
 Moorman, Harold N., O21095.
 Moran, John J., O40004.
 Morrison, John A., O20945.
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 Mrazek, James E., O21268.
 Mueller, Waldemar M., O31553.
 Murphy, Ernest Van D., Jr., O31663.
 Murphy, Vincent P., O42872.
 Murray, Arthur M., O21303.
 Murray, George J., Jr., O20619.
 Mushen, Robert L., O43508.
 Nagle, Frederick W., O20904.
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 Needels, Edward Van R., O30537.
 Neier, Thomas D., O20698.
 Nelson, Carlton W., O43381.
 Nelson, Clarence F., O43073.
 Nelson, John G., O20886.
 Newbury, Alvin L., O38942.
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 Newton, Carroll T., O20865.
 Niblock, George B., Jr., O42917.
 Nickerson, John C., Jr., O21170.
 Norris, Frank W., O21110.
 Norris, John A., Jr., O21299.
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 Nowe, Charles F., O31460.
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 Page, Henry M., O42744.
 Page, John W., O40247.
 Page, Myron E., Jr., O21426.
 Palmer, John R., O42758.
 Palmer, Robert S., O20611.
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 Parker, John C., O31778.
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 Patrick, Francis H., O21235.
 Patterson, Leroy, O31421.
 Patterson, William R., O19933.
 Paules, Earl C., O21447.
 Payne, Charles J., O31554.
 Peale, James N., Jr., O20684.
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 Pierce, Samuel, Jr., O38928.
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 Porter, Roy V., O31328.
 Postlethwaite, Edward M., O20718.
 Potter, John C., Jr., O21439.
 Powers, John L., O20736.
 Prah, Robert L., O31555.
 Prather, Lawrence H., O31722.
 Pratt, Ford E., O31433.
 Prentice, Joseph C., O31888.
 Preston, Marshall C., O38893.
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 Priest, Perry B., O31562.
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 Quinn, James F., O31454.
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 Reager, Elmer C., O30639.
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 Robertson, Charles E., Jr., O51756.

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 Robinson, Leonard G., Jr., O31448.
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 Rowan, Robert L., O31727.
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 Russell, Melvin R., O21097.
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 Ruzek, Charles V., Jr., O20937.
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 Ryan, Ward S., O21339.
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 Sams, Jean P., O43293.
 Sandlin, Joseph C., O31752.
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 Saunders, William S., O31737.
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 Sawyer, Ted I., O21133.
 Saylors, John H., O31638.
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 Schaudt, Elmer M., O51664.
 Schermerhorn, John G., O20610.
 Scherrer, Edward C. D., O20690.
 Schiffman, Maurice K., O31375.
 Schmidt, James K., O21335.
 Schneider, Max F., O31708.
 Schneider, Milton G., O51639.
 Schoenfeld, Walter E., O31342.
 Schon, Mathias J., Jr., O42633.
 Schroeder, Norman M., O43002.
 Schweidel, Kermit R., O19862.
 Schweizer, Charles B., O21418.
 Scordas, Paul H., O38914.
 Scott, Clifford LaR., O51835.
 Scott, Eccles H., O30595.
 Scott, Franklin E., O51898.
 Scott, James A., Jr., O20652.
 Scott, Marvin R., Jr., O38898.
 Seaman, Olen J., Jr., O20825.
 Seedlock, Robert F., O20609.
 Sellers, William W., O31821.
 Sewell, George H., O51595.
 Sharp, Walter C., Jr., O31408.
 Shaug, James J., O51645.
 Shea, James V., O40063.
 Shell, Robert H., O31472.
 Shelton, Willis E., O51944.
 Shepherd, Daniel F., O43060.
 Shepherd, Gerald D., O31571.
 Sheppard, Harvey M., O43086.
 Sherden, John P., Jr., O19901.
 Sherrard, David G., O21345.
 Shirey, Burrell P., O39969.
 Shive, Donald W., O20628.
 Short, Earl R., O31685.
 Shurm, Vernon A., O31436.
 Sibley, Thomas N., O21277.
 Siegel, Charles L., O42879.
 Simmons, Chadwick P., O42924.
 Simmons, George M., O20841.
 Simpson, Edward H., O30418.
 Simpson, Thomas B., O20902.
 Singer, Merton, O21215.
 Sinnreich, Simon R., O21173.
 Siren, Vincent W., O21306.
 Sisson, Joseph W., Jr., O20867.
 Skeldon, James H., O20831.
 Skinner, Harry E., O21425.
 Sloan, George B., O20821.
 Sloat, James W., O20556.
 Slobe, Elmer L., O42867.
 Smalley, Howard N., O20853.
 Smart, Donald V., O31597.
 Smedile, Joseph A., O20942.

Smigelow, Howard G., O31791.
 Smith, Emmitt D., O42788.
 Smith, Leo A., O30478.
 Smith, Ralph H., O31614.
 Smith, Rollin H., O31367.
 Smith, William W., Jr., O21078.
 Smoak, John R., O31463.
 Snyder, Richard F., O39937.
 Sockoloskie, Alphonse J., O51945.
 Sollohub, Julian V., O20584.
 Sommers, Lawrence E., O31405.
 Sorrell, Roy W., O30287.
 Spark, John R., O51812.
 Sparks, Murray E., O21374.
 Sparrow, William H., O42589.
 Spaulding, Edward C., O20588.
 Speedie, John C., O31730.
 Speir, Frank, O42671.
 Spengler, Henry M., O20636.
 Springer, Robert R., O30624.
 Springer, Wayne G., O21382.
 St. John, Frederick E., Jr., O31394.
 Stakes, Harry C., O30775.
 Stangle, Joseph H., O21406.
 Stann, Eugene J., O20573.
 Staples, John F., O31967.
 Star, Reuben, O42920.
 Stark, Gilbert J., O42791.
 Stark, Norvell R., O31335.
 Stegmaier, Robert M., O20725.
 Stein, Thomas F., Jr., O31411.
 Steinkrauss, Albert M., O51843.
 Stelzenmuller, William B., O21422.
 Sternberg, Ben, O21286.
 Stewart, Matthew C., O43541.
 Stilwell, Richard G., O21065.
 Stone, Charles P., O21376.
 Stover, William J., O31381.
 Strandberg, William B., O20579.
 Strange, Hubert E., O21231.
 Strickland, Robert P., O30749.
 Stricklen, William A., Jr., O31473.
 Stromberg, Woodrow W., O20728.
 Stumpf, Robert H., O20707.
 Sturm, Frederick A., O40185.
 Sullivan, John M., O30698.
 Summers, William M., O21369.
 Sundin, Alvar B., O21128.
 Sundlof, William A., O21236.
 Surles, Alexander D., Jr., O20622.
 Sussmann, William A., O21165.
 Sutton, Earl, O42961.
 Swarm, William R., O43018.
 Sweek, Jack G., O30633.
 Sweeney, Eugene J., O21254.
 Sweger, Dyson C., O31461.
 Swenson, John H., O21143.
 Swisher, Arthur O., O51611.
 Taggart, Owen H., O51696.
 Talbott, Charles Y., Sr., O31664.
 Tanner, James D., O52132.
 Tawes, John P., O31357.
 Taylor, Benjamin F., O20779.
 Taylor, James, Jr., O21184.
 Teeter, Edgar M., O20688.
 Tegnell, Russell M., O42677.
 Teich, Frederic C., Jr., O21288.
 Temple, Harry D., O51834.
 Terry, Augustus T., Jr., O31781.
 Thackeray, Donald W., O21265.
 Thames, John W., O30768.
 Thetford, James A., O38913.
 Thomas, Henry G., O31756.
 Thomas, Jesse F., O21135.
 Thomas, Richard C., O21289.
 Thompson, Donald F., O20885.
 Thompson, John W., O21067.
 Thornton, Albert L., O31806.
 Thornton, Joseph A., O31818.
 Thurston, Clair H., O31453.
 Thweatt, Richmond F., O30766.
 Tiede, Roland V., O31801.
 Tillson, John C. F., 3d, O21196.
 Tilson, George E., O51838.
 Timm, Emanuel A., O30619.
 Tinscher, Maxwell A., O20798.
 Tippet, Edward W., O42570.
 Tittle, Norman L., O21144.
 Tolson, John J., 3d, O20826.
 Tomlinson, Robert B., O31354.
 Townsend, Dured E., O31430.
 Townsend, Elias C., O31680.

Townsend, Wilbur O., O42562.
 Travis, William B., O20840.
 Tucker, LaMonte A., O42610.
 Tully, James R., O31352.
 Tune, Cecil L., O51793.
 Turner, Carl C., O31909.
 Turner, Herbert N., O31921.
 Twining, Elmer E., O30662.
 Ucherek, Stephen A., O31854.
 Ulrich, John A., O31527.
 Underwood, George V., Jr., O20679.
 Unger, Ferdinand T., O20734.
 Usnick, Edward N., O42525.
 Vail, William H., Jr., O21145.
 Van Allen, William G., O20931.
 Van Atta, Ward H., O20939.
 Van de Velde, Robert W., O20870.
 Van Sloun, Paul W., O51761.
 Van Vleet, John H., Jr., O20828.
 Van Volkenburgh, Robert H., O20758.
 Vaughan, Curry N., O31407.
 Vincent, Joseph B., O42846.
 Vivian, William R., O31347.
 Von Kann, Clifton F., O21371.
 Vote, Ralph B., Jr., O51818.
 Waggoner, Edward F., O42794.
 Walkart, William H., O30504.
 Waits, Ward B., O40051.
 Walker, George H., O20617.
 Walker, John E., O21368.
 Walker, John H., Jr., O42857.
 Walker, Leonard F., O31344.
 Walker, Robert T., O31368.
 Walker, Stephen M., O30561.
 Walsh, Aloysius J., O51792.
 Walson, Charles W., O21267.
 Walton, Henry L., O31777.
 Walton, William, O31459.
 Wansboro, William P., O21241.
 Wark, Judson W., O21428.
 Washington, Donald, O20894.
 Waters, Mervin S., O43533.
 Webb, Henderson O., Jr., O42527.
 Webb, Martin L., O21138.
 Weinig, Albert J., O21139.
 Weisberg, Benjamin, O40085.
 Weissman, Edwin W., O31559.
 Wells, Ralph H., O40014.
 Welsh, John B., O30544.
 Welton, Kenneth R., O42929.
 West, William F., O30484.
 Wherley, Clyde H., O30675.
 White, Barney D., O31606.
 White, Emmett R., O31334.
 White, Frank G., O21378.
 White, Jack C., O40000.
 Whitehouse, Hayden B., O38798.
 Whitesell, Carlin H., O20620.
 Whitley, Jack R., O42705.
 Whitmore, Stanley E., O52122.
 Whitney, Carl L., O31435.
 Whitney, Richard W., O31855.
 Whitten, Harold L., O42954.
 Whitton, Joseph F., Jr., O51825.
 Wickey, Howard W., O30458.
 Wickham, Kenneth G., O21073.
 Wilcox, Howard D., Jr., O43347.
 Wilcox, Judson D., O30618.
 Wildforster, Friedrich A. O., O30346.
 Wilhoyt, Ellis E., Jr., O20593.
 Willets, George D., O40281.
 Williams, Donald G., O21071.
 Williams, Donald B., O38901.
 Williams, George C., O52146.
 Williams, Harold C., O31372.
 Williams, Lewis C., Jr., O40081.
 Williams, Sam S., O38902.
 Williams, Timothy C., Jr., O30791.
 Williams, Warren R., Jr., O21250.
 Williamson, Samuel D., O39989.
 Willis, Nicholas W., O43099.
 Wilson, Arthur H., Jr., O20693.
 Windham, James E., O30651.
 Wishart, Henry H., O38935.
 Withers, Edwin J., O42921.
 Witt, George L., O31382.
 Witt, William H., O39925.
 Wolcott, William J., O30496.
 Wood, Carroll D., O20803.
 Woodbury, Harry G., Jr., O21432.
 Woodbury, James A., O42943.
 Works, Robert C., O21221.

Wright, Charles R., Jr., O31388.
Yatsevitch, Gratian M., O31442.
York, Robert H., O21341.
Yost, Carl R., O31542.
Young, William H., O42753.
Zacherle, Alarich L. E., O42817.
Zehner, Elery M., O20820.
Ziegler, Herbert A., O30347.
Zierdt, John G., O20632.
Zimmerman, John S., O38946.
Zohrlaut, George R., O21344.

To be Lieutenant colonels, Judge Advocate General's Corps

Berkowitz, Charles J., O39854.
Booth, James W., O26382.
Coward, Raymond, O51495.
Crane, George E., O42377.
Field, Winston L., O39869.
Guimond, Joseph A., O26379.
Levin, Maurice, O39912.
Neel, John S., O51493.
Pitzer, John M., O26378.
Sames, Harry B., O42167.
Williamson, Carl E., O30178.
Wrightson, Samuel H., O39879.

To be Lieutenant colonels, Chaplains

Beasley, Louis J., O22710.
Deneifo, Arthur J., O51166.
Donnelly, Augustine P., O23681.
Dunn, John A., O22798.
Ellenberg, Julian S., O41756.
Fenton, Bernard J., O41755.
Gaertner, John F., O22799.
Hale, Wallace McD., O22758.
Henry, F. Bernard, O22749.
Hunter, Wayne L., O41746.
Kane, Stephen W., O41754.
Kinsler, David E., O41759.
Konopka, Urban S., O41761.
Long, Norman G., O22759.
McGoohan, James J., O22753.
Northen, Ernest E., Jr., O29297.
Phillips, Mitchell W., O22712.
Prudell, Harold O., O25843.
Shure, William C., O22751.
Walsh, Patrick J., O29293.
Webster, Harry W., O29294.

To be Lieutenant colonels, Medical Corps

Akers, Elwyn N., O24379.
Andreson, Paul S., Jr., O30962.
Bornstein, Joseph H., O23648.
Butkus, Walter A., O23659.
Chapman, Edwin S., O24318.
Cleveland, Willard H., O23647.
Hunter, Robert C., Jr., O23680.
Lyman, Irving R., O24319.
Pettit, Vernon D., O23664.
Potter, George V., O26434.
Riva, Humbert L., O26947.
Smith, William S., O30968.
Tessmer, Carl F., O24300.
Tigertt, William D., O26412.

To be Lieutenant colonels, Dental Corps

Fenske, Elbert LaF., O22254.
Neil, James B., O57530.
Parrot, George H., Jr., O23675.
Ream, William M., O30905.

To be Lieutenant colonels, Veterinary Corps

Asbill, Stephen G., O21471.
Carll, Walter T., O20106.
Collins, Horace R., Jr., O30845.
Kingdon, Earl G., O20950.
Monroe, Floyd E., O30866.
Zacherle, George H., Jr., O30868.

To be Lieutenant colonels, Medical Service Corps

Adams, Oscar H., O40131.
Archer, Harvey E., O31170.
Brooks, Roy E., O31238.
Chorpenning, Frank W., O38882.
Cochran, Ernest E., Jr., O31162.
Dauer, Maxwell, O31217.
Doyle, John F., O40127.
Frick, Edward H., O31160.
Gamble, Robert H. D., O31203.
Gersoni, Charles S., O56185.
Goetz, Carl, O31239.
Hamrick, William A., O38878.

Lindberg, Robert B., O43205.
Lonero, Charles, O43185.
McKeown, Clarence E., O31200.
Tolbert, Raymond F., O31104.
Weir, Roy I., Jr., O38874.
Wilson, George H., O21007.

The following named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 502 and 508 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be first lieutenants

(X) Aaron, Thomas E., O64021.
(X) Ablett, Charles B., O67546.
(X) Abrahams, Thomas L., O64018.
(X) Abshire, David M., O64114.
(X) Ackerson, Bruce A., O64055.
(X) Agnor, Guy B., Jr., A64839.
(X) Akers, Albert B., O64211.
(X) Alaback, Lloyd A., O64843.
(X) Albenda, Joseph, O63970.
(X) Albree, John A., O64529.
Albritton, Herbert H., O64169.
Albritton, John D., O64408.
Alexander, Richard A., O64547.
Allen, Richard C., O64006.
Altvater, Harry W., O65557.
Alverson, Willard G., O64688.
Anderson, Owen L., O64787.
(X) Andrews, Ernest C., 65558.
(X) Andrews, George N., O64900.
(X) Andries, Robert C., O64782.
Anker, Don C., O64070.
(X) Anthony, John D., Jr., O64869.
(X) Antila, Eric F., O64029.
Arculis, Sherwin, O70162.
(X) Armstrong, Charles E., O64384.
Arnet, Robert A., O64700.
(X) Arnold, Carl F., O64148.
(X) Arnold, Peter E., O64479.
(X) Ashley, Floy L., O63897.
Atkeson, Edward B., O64089.
(X) Auer, Ralph L., O63992.
(X) Austin, Garratt A., O65624.
(X) Autry, John S., O64466.
(X) Avis, William T., O64411.
(X) Bailey, Bruce B., O64175.
(X) Bailey, Gordon C., O64493.
(X) Baisley, Robert F., O64275.
(X) Baldwin, James W., O64708.
Balke, Thomas R., O64830.
(X) Bangert, Merton J., O64091.
(X) Barber, Ransom E., O64033.
Barnes, Gregory D., O64576.
(X) Barnes, Thomas J., O65507.
(X) Barnes, Wilman D., O64821.
(X) Barott, William C., O64102.
(X) Barringer, John D., O65398.
(X) Barron, James T., O64039.
(X) Barth, Philip C., Jr., O64151.
(X) Barton, Harold A., O64013.
(X) Bashore, Frank M., O64197.
(X) Bauer, James C., O64318.
Bauers, Robert E., O64157.
Bayless, Robert M., O70163.
(X) Beal, Harold G., Jr., O64597.
Beamer, William E., O69457.
(X) Bearden, Richard D., Jr., O64347.
(X) Beck, Calvin R., O64550.
(X) Becker, William H., O69458.
(X) Beczkiewicz, Peter A., O63950.
(X) Bellini, Arnold F., O64648.
(X) Beloy, Frank R., O64423.
(X) Bennett, Ernest LeR., O64269.
(X) Bennett, Hal C., Jr., O65764.
(X) Bennett, Robert C., Jr., O64922.
(X) Bernier, Jacques W., O64740.
(X) Bernstein, Aaron D., O64051.
(X) Berry, James A., O69461.
Betts, David A., O64087.
(X) Beutler, William W., O65375.
(X) Bicher, George A., Jr., O63914.
Bick, James D., O64216.
(X) Biggs, Odie E., O65396.
Biggs, Walter F., Jr., O64851.
(X) Bills, David L., O63925.
(X) Birch, Harold B., O64656.
Bird, Russell D., O64365.
(X) Birdseye, Elmer H., O64024.
(X) Birdsong, Lawrence E., O64364.
(X) Bjotvedt, George, O64795.
(X) Blanchard, Carroll H., Jr., O65520.
Blasingame, Robert M., O65402.
Blumenthal, Donald K., O65527.
(X) Boatner, James G., O63931.
(X) Bohan, John J., Jr., O64076.
(X) Bohen, John McG., O64116.
(X) Bohen, Patrick J., O64663.
(X) Bohlen, Alfred W., Jr., O64818.
Boljen, Fred P., O64889.
Bontadelli, James A., O64785.
(X) Bostad, Allen B., O64636.
(X) Boughton, Richard B., O65513.
Bowers, Emmett W., O64359.
(X) Boyd, Richard P., O64535.
(X) Bozone, Wesley R., O65515.
(X) Bradley, Phillip H., O65393.
(X) Bradley, William J., Jr., O63973.
Brady, Morris J., O69597.
(X) Branch, Thomas H., 2d, O64539.
(X) Brandenburg, John N., O64653.
(X) Breakiron, Richard C., O63993.
(X) Breen, Thomas A., O64746.
Brett, James S., O63998.
(X) Brian, Patrick M., O64063.
Brown, Harry W., O64560.
(X) Brown, Norman J., O63969.
(X) Brown, Samuel T., Jr., O64711.
(X) Brown, Thomas J., Jr., O64897.
Bryant, Charles E., O64031.
Buck, Richard J., O64023.
Buckstead, John W., O64014.
(X) Burch, Eugene L., Jr., O64474.
(X) Burch, Walter T., O64566.
Burger, Paul Van E., O64513.
(X) Burns, Robert A., O64743.
(X) Burri, James O., O65633.
Byers, John R., O63880.
Byron, William F., O64473.
(X) Callaway, Jack G., O64507.
Canary, Thomas D., O64514.
(X) Canham, Charles D. W., 2d, O64000.
(X) Capers, Norris R., O64574.
(X) Carah, Kenneth J., O65519.
Carlson, Gerald J., O64155.
(X) Carmichael, Donald B., O64313.
(X) Carmichael, Donald Q., O65354.
(X) Carr, James B., Jr., O64882.
(X) Carrillo, Arnold R., O64266.
(X) Carroll, David A., O63956.
(X) Cartan, Joseph E., Jr., O64695.
(X) Carter, Charles H., Jr., O64417.
(X) Carter, David G., O63934.
(X) Carter, William G., O64807.
(X) Casbon, Lewis M., O64137.
Casey, John H., O70171.
Caskie, Walter A., O64428.
(X) Casner, Earl L., Jr., O64545.
(X) Castro, Joseph F., O64893.
(X) Cavazos, Richard E., O64593.
Chapman, James N., O70301.
Chapman, Robert W., O63983.
(X) Charney, Theodore J., O63977.
Check, James A., O63960.
(X) Chesak, Kenneth L., O64584.
(X) Christensen, Douglas E., O65523.
(X) Christiansen, Thomas B., Jr., O64870.
Church, Corneille L., O69619.
(X) Cipolla, Francis R., O64665.
(X) Clark, Noble N., O64909.
(X) Clark, Steven T., O64674.
(X) Clark, Walter B., Jr., O65639.
(X) Clark, William L., O64453.
Clarke, Joseph W., 2d, O64010.
(X) Clary, Thomas C., O69621.
(X) Clay, Jack H., O64373.
(X) Clay, Ryburn G., Jr., O64209.
(X) Clemons, Joseph G., Jr., O63871.
(X) Clift, Harold W., Jr., O64655.
(X) Cole, Richard H., O64725.
(X) Coley, James P., O64744.
(X) Collins, Braxton W., O64904.
(X) Collom, Percy W., Jr., O64407.
(X) Coltrin, Byron R., O64398.
Comisky, William T., O64811.
Compton, Thomas J., O65366.
Conlee, John F., O64534.
(X) Conn, Jack L., O66143.
(X) Conner, Charles E., Jr., O65627.

- × Conrad, Donald G., O64673.
- × Conroy, Edward T., O64594.
- × Cook, George R., O64591.
- × Cook, Harold E., O64402.
- × Cooley, Raymond K., O64345.
- × Cooper, John P., O64406.
- × Cooper, William E., Jr., O64701.
- × Corbett, Charles D., O64626.
- × Corbett, William U., Jr., O64510.
- × Corliss, James J., O70309.
- × Cortner, Sanders A., Jr., O64156.
- × Corum, Donald E., O65511.
- × Costanzo, Albert C., O63895.
- × Coughlin, Paul A., O64032.
- × Couris, John G., O64390.
- × Cousins, John H., O63877.
- × Cox, Jimmie S., O64096.
- × Craig, Francis W., O64022.
- × Craig, Samuel E., Jr., O64556.
- × Crimi, Frank P., O64763.
- × Criswell, Daniel L., O65397.
- × Crocker, Lawrence P., O63882.
- × Crouch, William E., Jr., O64002.
- × Crowe, Charles A., O64097.
- × Crowe, J. Godfrey, O64059.
- × Culbreth, Fred P., Jr., O64628.
- × Cunningham, Gene S., Jr., O64267.
- × Cunningham, Lee D., O64921.
- × Cuny, Philip A., O64048.
- × d'Eon, Leonard J., O65509.
- × Daigh, John D., O63918.
- × Daniels, John L., O65974.
- × Daugherty, Lucius L., 3d, O65763.
- × Davis, Addison D., 3d, O64788.
- × Davis, Ernest J., O64299.
- × Davis, Francis J., O64896.
- × Davis, Lowell M., O65394.
- × Davis, Michael McQ., O64212.
- × Davis, Robert L., O69477.
- × Davis, William H., O64397.
- × Dawdy, Charles A., Jr., O65518.
- × Dawson, Richard B., O64138.
- × Dean, Allen M. R., O63927.
- × Decker, James R., O64679.
- × Decker, Oscar C., Jr., O64303.
- × Deichmeister, Frank L., O70322.
- × Delano, Anthony J., O63913.
- × Denman, Frederick L., O63936.
- × Depew, William L., O64174.
- × DeRamus, Thomas B., Jr., O64173.
- × Derrick, John T., O64178.
- × Deskis, Anthony J., O64424.
- × Diana, Michele N., O65356.
- × Dickinson, Charles B., O64797.
- × Diggles, Walter J., O64351.
- × Dingfelder, Simon L., O64783.
- × Dittamo, Roy J., O64777.
- × Doerflinger, Otto C., Jr., O63922.
- × Donaldson, John E., O65364.
- × Donarski, Steven F., O64721.
- × Donnan, Joseph A., O64829.
- × Dorman, Robert L., O69633.
- × Dorton, John J., O63967.
- × Dosh, Laurance C., O63908.
- × Doss, Jesse B., O64264.
- × Doty, Kie O., O64213.
- × Dougherty, Charles A., O64268.
- × Dougherty, Walter J., Jr., O64429.
- × Dover, Ralph S., O64468.
- × Downes, Miles H., O64845.
- × Drucker, Joel E., O64457.
- × Duffy, Thomas N., O64762.
- × Duffy, William D., O64871.
- × Dufour, Elmore G., O65405.
- × Duke, Lee E., O63947.
- × Dukes, David D., O64805.
- × Dunlap, Norman E., O63980.
- × Duval, Henry H., Jr., O64519.
- × Eastmoore, Eugene L., O64675.
- × Eaton, Loren D., O65365.
- × Edler, William C., O64124.
- × Elliott, John R., O70331.
- × Ellis, George V., O64378.
- × Ellis, Joel I., O64750.
- × Ellis, Robert H., O64639.
- × Ellis, William B., O64892.
- × Elmblad, Bruce E., O64168.
- × Emig, Harvey E., O64262.
- × Englund, John H., O65370.
- × Epstein, Byron J., O64903.
- × Ernst, Eugene C., O65802.
- × Ernst, Malcolm L., O64866.
- × Esser, Alan C., O63954.
- × Eubank, Louis A., O64733.
- × Evans, Henry C., Jr., O64181.
- × Evenson, Dale D., O64621.
- × Ewing, Charles B., Jr., O63890.
- × Fabian, Charles T., O64696.
- × Falsen, Frank A., O64824.
- × Fant, Joseph L., 3d, O64142.
- × Farrington, William D., O63930.
- × Faulkner, Donald H., O64808.
- × Fegley, Richard J., O64789.
- × Fife, James A., O65767.
- × Filchak, George C., O64056.
- × Finch, Homer J., O64627.
- × Fitch, Robert E., O63900.
- × Fitzgerald, Leo J., O65382.
- × Flanagan, Robert W., O64172.
- × Fleming, Joseph V., O63881.
- × Flood, James P., O64592.
- × Flynt, Lyon A., O64433.
- × Foldberg, John D., O64154.
- × Folmar, Emory McC., O64916.
- × Ford, Clarence E., O64281.
- × Forman, Robert H., O64878.
- × Forrester, Redmond V., Jr., O64057.
- × Forsyth, Harry L., O65383.
- × Foss, Peter J., O64062.
- × Fossett, John L., O64689.
- × Foster, John B., O64042.
- × Foster, Thomas G., 3d, O63959.
- × Fox, John K., O64410.
- × Foy, Michael P., Jr., O64419.
- × Francis, Gordon H., O64540.
- × Francis, Robert S., O64508.
- × Franz, Robert F., Jr., O64645.
- × Fraser, Danny P., O64537.
- × Fraser, Edward A., O65514.
- × Frawley, James R., Jr., O64676.
- × Fred, Walter A., O65349.
- × Friar, Robert G., O70185.
- × Frick, Alan A., O63885.
- × Fridy, Richard S., O65400.
- × Friend, Edgar V., Jr., O64812.
- × Friend, John H., Jr., O64672.
- × Fries, Charles J. V., 3d, O64685.
- × Fucci, Michael A., O64415.
- × Fulton, James F., Jr., O64883.
- × Furuya, Charles S., O65996.
- × Galligan, Hugh S., O64159.
- × Gardes, George H., O63976.
- × Gardiner, John H., O64132.
- × Gauger, Daniel McI., O64469.
- × German, Robert L., O64368.
- × Giesecke, Raymond C., O64917.
- × Gilbertson, Rodney B., O64041.
- × Gildart, Charles R., Jr., O64106.
- × Gillingham, William R., O64611.
- × Gillis, Charles A., O64822.
- × Gillis, Ronald J., O64432.
- × Girardeau, John O., O64504.
- × Girardin, Robert E., O64502.
- × Givens, William L., 2d, O64079.
- × Glviden, George M., Jr., O64146.
- × Glover, James E., O64846.
- × Goble, David B., O69492.
- × Goettel, Donald J., O64757.
- × Gohrband, Roger, O64912.
- × Goode, Harry G., Jr., O64595.
- × Goodnow, Chandler, O64092.
- × Goodwin, Robert J., O64895.
- × Goodwin, Warner S., Jr., O64322.
- × Graham, John A., 3d, O64218.
- × Graham, Seldon B., Jr., O63989.
- × Granger, Clinton E., Jr., O64081.
- × Granicher, John W., O63909.
- × Grant, Myles S., O63945.
- × Grant, Robert E., O65355.
- × Gray, Daniel P., O64623.
- × Gray, William W., O64859.
- × Greene, Dorsey B., Jr., O65643.
- × Gressette, William C., O64706.
- × Griesinger, Theodore W., Jr., O64140.
- × Grimes, Richard A., O64649.
- × Grover, William S., O64454.
- × Grugin, William E., O64054.
- × Gudgel, John E., Jr., O64569.
- × Guest, Charles B., Jr., O64680.
- × Gunning, Robert, Jr., O64702.
- × Guyer, James T., O64115.
- × Gwynn, Philip H., O64136.
- × Haas, Richard J., O69495.
- × Hadaway, Joseph L., O64913.
- × Haines, David G., O65560.
- × Hall, Charles E., O70356.
- × Hall, Raymond D., O64564.
- × Hamilton, Frank E., O63933.
- × Hammond, Charles W., O64353.
- × Hampton, David R., O64799.
- × Handy, Eben N., Jr., O63873.
- × Hanser, William M., O64710.
- × Hardesty, George D., Jr., O63941.
- × Harman, George L., O63902.
- × Harris, Richard L., O63868.
- × Harrison, Benjamin L., O65760.
- × Harrison, Charles H., O64391.
- × Harris, Barry McK., O64129.
- × Harrold, Thomas U., O64198.
- × Hart, William J., Jr., O64315.
- × Harte, John F., Jr., O64431.
- × Hartigan, David E., Jr., O66159.
- × Hartnett, Edward P., 3d, O64011.
- × Harvey, Earl F., Jr., O64608.
- × Hastings, Thomas H., O64217.
- × Haumersen, John P., O63965.
- × Hayden, George W., O65629.
- × Haydon, Christopher R., O64796.
- × Haynes, Ward M., O65635.
- × Haynie, Orris F., O67824.
- × Heaney, Robert M., O64737.
- × Hecht, Donald J., O64690.
- × Hein, Elwood J., O70369.
- × Heineke, Richard R., O65521.
- × Helmick, Floyd J., O65345.
- × Hemler, John V., Jr., O64046.
- × Hemphill, John A., O64015.
- × Henchman, John M., O64475.
- × Henderson, James M., O64873.
- × Herlihy, William J., Jr., O64739.
- × Herring, Kenneth G., O64149.
- × Herte, Roy J., Jr., O64205.
- × Hervey, Lynn C., O70195.
- × Hesterly, John H., O64771.
- × Hildebrand, Benjamin F., O70376.
- × Hill, Arthur R., Jr., O65401.
- × Hill, John P., O63919.
- × Hilty, Paul R., Jr., O63999.
- × Hinton, John, Jr., O63971.
- × Hirschmann, William F., Jr., O64836.
- × Hoctor, James E., O64858.
- × Holcombe, Rice R., O64651.
- × Holderman, Robert L., O64273.
- × Holland, Rex L., O64823.
- × Holley, Robert J., O64549.
- × Holman, Jonathan L., Jr., O63996.
- × Hook, John F., O64152.
- × Hook, John R., O63942.
- × Hooper, Roy S., Jr., O64377.
- × Horgan, Thomas B., O63872.
- × Horner, John D., O70383.
- × Horton, Charles R., O64640.
- × Houchin, Clifford G., O64291.
- × Howard, Eli P., Jr., O70197.
- × Howes, Robert A., O64158.
- × Howison, Graham H., O64481.
- × Hoyle, John K., Jr., O64667.
- × Hubbard, Richard R., O64263.
- × Huber, Richard G., O64747.
- × Hume, Robert F., O64585.
- × Humphreys, Billy B., O64372.
- × Humphrys, James G., O70198.
- × Hunter, Horace L., Jr., O64806.
- × Huntzinger, Robert W., O64772.
- × Hyatt, Robert A., O64186.
- × Hyne, Merrel E., O64488.
- × Ingrassia, Michael J., O64451.
- × Ireland, Merritte W., O64546.
- × Irving, Frederick F., O63966.
- × Isaac, Robert M., O63889.
- × Jacobs, Alvin S., O67832.
- × Jacobs, Bill P., O64461.
- × Jahnke, Aiden W., O64775.
- × James, Thomas Z., O63926.
- × Jenkins, Kenneth G., O64901.
- × Jensen, Jay R., O64486.
- × Jensen, LaVar, O65516.
- × Jepsen, Robert J., Jr., O64741.
- × Jester, Guy E., Jr., O63901.
- × Johnson, Dean DeL., O64215.
- × Johnson, Harlan W., O63953.
- × Johnson, John A., Jr., O65384.
- × Johnson, Kermit D., O64064.
- × Johnson, Richard F., O64381.
- × Johnson, Robert L., O63963.
- × Johnson, Russell L., O64069.

- × Johnson, Vernon D., 064463.
- × Johnson, Walter H., 063924.
- × Johnson, Warren E., 064681.
- × Jonah, Maxwell V., 069512.
- × Jones, Lincoln G., 064119.
- × Jones, Miles T., 064476.
- × Jorstad, Norman D., 064127.
- × Judd, Donald M., 066170.
- × Julian, Ralph W., 064778.
- × Kahelin, Edward W., 064633.
- × Kamaka, Frederick K., 064302.
- × Kasun, Donald J., 063948.
- × Keating, John J., Jr., 064738.
- × Keeley, James A., 064008.
- × Keesling, Earl L., 064040.
- × Keith, Milous H., 064677.
- × Kelly, Donald P., Jr., 065644.
- × Kelly, Lawrence M., 064141.
- × Kelly, Lloyd R., 064327.
- × Kennedy, Clinton R., 064371.
- × Kennedy, Joseph L., 070200.
- × Keogh, Albert E., 064501.
- × Kerfoot, Lester R., 064769.
- × Kerner, Robert C., 069709.
- × Kinard, Rupert H., 064458.
- × Kintz, James R., 064026.
- × Kirby, Edward J., 064548.
- × Kirtland, Jack P., 067587.
- × Kirts, Arthur L., 064874.
- × Klizer, Robert A., 064425.
- × Klein, Walter A., 064053.
- × Klinger, David MacN., 064684.
- × Knapp, Charles L., 064001.
- × Knight, Albert R., Jr., 064208.
- × Knittle, Joseph W., Jr., 064034.
- × Knox, Joe T., 065388.
- × Kovalsky, Michael, 063991.
- × Krueger, Carl L., 064396.
- × Krupinsky, Marvin J., 063910.
- × Kuhn, Mark E., 065338.
- × Kulk, Frank M., Jr., 064544.
- × Kunkle, Brady L., 065344.
- × La Brode, Richard E., 064582.
- × Lackman, William F., Jr., 063932.
- × LaFleur, Joseph D., Jr., 063943.
- × Lam, William L., 064614.
- × Lambert, Charles T., 064587.
- × Lamar, Matthew B., Jr., 065341.
- × Lane, Jerome J., 064652.
- × Lange, Clarence A., Jr., 064403.
- × Lange, Ronald V., 064742.
- × Langley, James D., 065376.
- × Latchford, Robert G., 064709.
- × Lawley, Thomas L., 064375.
- × Lawry, Walter A., 064354.
- × Lazzell, Rufus C., 064634.
- × LeDeaux, Anderson T., 064288.
- × Leach, Hugh U., 064567.
- × Leavens, Francis E., 064441.
- × Lecker, Irwin E., 064482.
- × Ledbetter, Harry H., 064867.
- × Lee, Wilburn D., 064503.
- × Lee, Daniel D., 064826.
- × Leehey, Donald J., Jr., 064177.
- × Leffler, John J., 064182.
- × Lemnitzer, William L., 063869.
- × Leslie, James M., 064588.
- × Lester, Rufus E., Jr., 064723.
- × Levinson, Louis N., 064343.
- × Lewis, John B., 063929.
- × Lewis, Robert G., 064369.
- × Lichtenberg, Alan A., 063892.
- × Lichtenstein, David L., 065353.
- × Liday, Robert A., 064307.
- × Lind, Carl B., 064647.
- × Ling, Howard G., 070207.
- × Lins, Robert B., 064204.
- × Little, Roger M., 2d, 064798.
- × Livermore, Richard L., 064861.
- × Livingston, Marvin W., 064879.
- × Lobodinski, Stanley J., Jr., 064276.
- × Lombard, Harry W., 063916.
- × Louisell, William C., Jr., 064038.
- × Lowden, John W., Jr., 064570.
- × Lowerre, James M., 064028.
- × Lubold, Guy M., Jr., 065524.
- × Luger, Joseph A., 064125.
- × Lukert, Edward P., Jr., 063915.
- × Lynch, Francis J., 069732.
- × Lynch, John A., 3d, 070415.
- × Lynch, Patrick H., 063891.
- × Macklin, Harold E., 064802.
- × Macklin, Robert E., 064203.
- × Magill, William F., 3d, 064061.
- × Maguire, Ramon D., 064724.
- × Malouche, William A., 064095.
- × Manion, Richard A., 064908.
- × Manjeot, Lloyd H., 065761.
- × Mann, Clarence C., 064801.
- × Mannering, Jerry V., 064692.
- × Manning, William E., 064646.
- × Mansinne, Andrew, Jr., 064657.
- × March, Hugh N., 064864.
- × Marker, Ralph E., Jr., 064337.
- × Markham, Edward M., 3d, 063955.
- × Marr, Thomas L., 064577.
- × Marshall, St. Julien R., Jr., 064887.
- × Martin, Alfred D., Jr., 064831.
- × Martin, Jack W., 063896.
- × Martin, John W., 064609.
- × Martin, Louis B., 063984.
- × Martz, Bob H., 064837.
- × Massenburg, Robert L., 064192.
- × Masterson, Grover A., 064523.
- × Mateja, Miroslav H., 064292.
- × Matney, Edward E., 064085.
- × Mayor, Robert F., 069527.
- × Mays, Charles W., Jr., 064890.
- × Mays, David A., 064644.
- × McCarey, Guy H., Jr., 070424.
- × McCarty, Gerald W., 064716.
- × McChristian, Glenn E., 063874.
- × McClure, Richard C., 064047.
- × McCraw, James C., 064443.
- × McCray, Neil O., 064200.
- × McCreary, John J., 064542.
- × McCrum, Lynn M., 064090.
- × McDaniel, Albert W., 064471.
- × McDonald, James W., 063986.
- × McGill, John C., 067940.
- × McGinty, Thomas E., 064748.
- × McGregor, Donald E., 064884.
- × McHugh, Daniel T., 064336.
- × McIlwain, George W., 069741.
- × McIlwain, Robert H., 064099.
- × McIntosh, Charles C., 064111.
- × McKeel, James T., Jr., 064555.
- × McLaughlin, Leonard F., 064516.
- × McLean, Charles B., Jr., 064131.
- × McLean, Richard P., 063876.
- × McMahon, Joseph M., Jr., 064848.
- × McMahon, Walter L., 064579.
- × McNamara, John J., 070430.
- × Meader, Glenn S., Jr., 064753.
- × Means, Lawrence G., 064333.
- × Meese, Robert A., 064691.
- × Meighen, George A., 064109.
- × Meine, Frank C., 064669.
- × Mellor, Joseph P., Jr., 064605.
- × Merrill, William L., 064344.
- × Mewborn, Thomas R., 064554.
- × Meyer, Edward C., 063968.
- × Michael, Louis G., Jr., 064134.
- × Michel, Rex D., 064188.
- × Michienzi, James A., 064280.
- × Milam, Charles McR., 064261.
- × Milam, Ronald H., 064049.
- × Milburn, Robert W., 064199.
- × Miller, Carlton H., 064586.
- × Miller, Fred R., 064139.
- × Miller, Stuart L., 064183.
- × Miller, Walter B., Jr., 064044.
- × Miller, Wayne D., 064005.
- × Millican, William W., 069749.
- × Milliken, William B., 3d, 064730.
- × Millwee, Joseph B., 064388.
- × Milner, Hughie G., 064435.
- × Minear, Jonathan L., 064527.
- × Mintz, Lawrence L., 064052.
- × Mitzner, Moyle D., 065403.
- × Mjoseph, John H., 065362.
- × Moeller, Wilbur L., 064642.
- × Moffat, John L., 063952.
- × Monsos, William S., 063935.
- × Moore, David S., 064349.
- × Moore, Ernest W., 070215.
- × Moosman, Gene LeR., 064467.
- × Morgan, Newton B., Jr., 064012.
- × Moroney, John J., Jr., 064163.
- × Morrah, Samuel P., 3d, 064828.
- × Morris, Edward L., 064448.
- × Mowery, Jack E., 064321.
- × Mulder, Dean D., 064080.
- × Muldrow, Robert W., 064389.
- × Mullens, Frank A., 063940.
- × Mundy, Angus McL., 070442.
- × Muscarel, Abraham F., 069755.
- × Myers, Daniel J., 064016.
- × Myers, Kenneth L., 064459.
- × Naler, Robert B., 064530.
- × Nalty, Raymond J., Jr., 064809.
- × Nance, Edwin T., Jr., 064098.
- × Neff, James W., 065390.
- × Nelson, Charles R., 064773.
- × Nelson, Robert W., 064751.
- × Nesbitt, John J., 064568.
- × Niedringhaus, Paul E., Jr., 064201.
- × Nist, Cecil W., Jr., 064164.
- × Nix, Edward J., 065565.
- × Norris, Paul W., 064693.
- × Norton, Donald J., 064075.
- × Norvell, John B., Jr., 064162.
- × Nutting, Ehard F., 064793.
- × O'Brien, Edwin F., 064361.
- × O'Connell, William C., 064754.
- × Odderstol, Thomas C., Jr., 064107.
- × Oglesby, Bob P., Jr., 064658.
- × O'Keefe, Desmond, Jr., 064093.
- × Olcott, Frank R., 065508.
- × Oliveira, Joseph G., 069536.
- × Orlikoff, Robert, 063990.
- × Orton, George W., 064189.
- × Osborne, Wiley W., 064319.
- × Osterman, William A., 064444.
- × Otis, Paul H., 069763.
- × Otte, Alfred R., 064666.
- × Otten, Henry C., 063972.
- × Owen, Harry M., 064902.
- × Owens, Garland L., 064067.
- × Owens, William G., Jr., 064135.
- × Pannucci, Michael A., 064860.
- × Pantaja, William T., 064911.
- × Parkins, Everette S., 063905.
- × Parks, Norton L., 064160.
- × Parr, Harry E., Jr., 064522.
- × Parris, Kenneth B., Jr., 064341.
- × Parrish, Charles E., 065528.
- × Partain, Edward A., 064004.
- × Patterson, David R., 064338.
- × Patterson, George E., 064891.
- × Pattillo, Hugh H., 063903.
- × Paules, William H., 064485.
- × Paulin, Charles J., 064637.
- × Payne, Hilton D., 064483.
- × Pazderka, Robert J., 064144.
- × Peabody, Charles A., 064849.
- × Peach, Robert M., 064532.
- × Peck, Alton L., 064694.
- × Peck, Michael, Jr., 064285.
- × Peifer, Donald D., 063982.
- × Peixotto, Ernest D., 063920.
- × Peloquin, Edouard A., 064071.
- × Peltz, Karl W., 063907.
- × Pendarvis, Robert L., 064619.
- × Pendleton, Elmer D., Jr., 064073.
- × Penor, Robert M., 064404.
- × Peppard, John J., Jr., 065348.
- × Perez, Adolph, 064427.
- × Perkins, Reagan A., 066068.
- × Perri, Angelo, 064825.
- × Perry, Richard A., 064027.
- × Peter, Edward C., 2d, 063917.
- × Peterson, Guy E., 065336.
- × Phillips, Chester C., Jr., 064766.
- × Phillips, Charles D., 063921.
- × Phillips, David D., 064328.
- × Phillips, James H., Jr., 063978.
- × Phillips, Walter C., Jr., 064037.
- × Philp, Peter L., 064919.
- × Pickett, George E., Jr., 065510.
- × Pierce, Forest E., 070221.
- × Pierce, James H., 064509.
- × Pinkham, Robert M., 064880.
- × Pittman, Castell L., Jr., 069544.
- × Pitts, James R., 064202.
- × Polley, Don C., 064370.
- × Powell, Isadore A., Jr., 064610.
- × Pratt, John D., 064472.
- × Prehn, Robert A., 064130.
- × Price, George B., 064760.
- × Prince, John R., Jr., 065762.
- × Prince, Wendell L., 065395.
- × Priver, Robert S., 064559.
- × Prossner, Theodore O., 064800.
- × Psihas, George P., 064184.
- × Fugh, Philip S., 3d, 070477.

- × Pursley, Charles C., 064179.
 × Rachek, Robert A., 064147.
 × Ramsey, James E., 064300.
 × Ramsey, Rodney D., 064761.
 × Randall, LeGrand W., 064699.
 × Raunswinder, Richard N., 065628.
 × Rawlings, Joseph W., 064195.
 × Ray, Gerald C., 069548.
 × Ready, Robert E., 064868.
 × Reames, Aaron G., 064342.
 × Reber, Clark H., 064616.
 × Redden, Paul L., Jr., 064844.
 × Redman, John R., 064496.
 × Redmond, Delyle G., 064450.
 × Reed, James B., 064915.
 × Reed, Philip N., 064112.
 × Reeves, James N., 064358.
 × Regan, Herman D., Jr., 064703.
 × Rehm, William L., 064841.
 × Reid, George McK., Jr., 064018.
 × Reinke, Robert, 064820.
 × Remson, Andrew C., Jr., 063867.
 × Reusser, Bobby D., 063347.
 × Reuter, Robert M., 070225.
 × Reynolds, John B., 064781.
 × Rhodes, Arthur B., 064314.
 × Rice, James E., 064320.
 × Rice, Joseph P., 064103.
 × Rice, Maurice D., 064791.
 × Richardson, Philip S., Jr., 064439.
 × Richardson, William R., 063979.
 × Ridgill, Julia R., 064366.
 × Rigby, William J., 064392.
 × Riley, Keith L., 065346.
 × Ring, Delmar L., 063937.
 × Ritchie, Ralph J., 064380.
 × Ritter, George G., 063981.
 × Roberge, Ronald A., 063886.
 × Robertson, Bruce H., 063894.
 × Robinson, Claude N., 064294.
 × Robinson, Lew S., 064088.
 × Robinson, Roscoe, Jr., 064066.
 × Rockhold, Howard R., Jr., 066198.
 × Rockwell, Frederick G., Jr., 063906.
 × Rockwell, James M., 064171.
 × Rodgers, Willard L., 064334.
 × Rogers, Charles C., 064768.
 × Rogers, Ronald J., 064113.
 × Rogers, Vernon D., 064282.
 × Roof, Rudy F., Jr., 064617.
 × Rose, John C., 064279.
 × Rosenblum, Donald E., 064682.
 × Roskam, Verlyn R., 064803.
 × Ross, Howard R., 069550.
 × Ross, John L., 064170.
 × Ross, Paul R., Jr., 065631.
 × Roth, Herbert Jr., 064123.
 × Rothwell, Francis M., 064332.
 × Ruben, Carroll, Jr., 064827.
 × Ruble, Charles R., 064784.
 × Rudd, David D., 064726.
 × Ruedin, James M., 064553.
 × Rupp, Christian F., 3d, 064185.
 × Rusek, Edward A., 064283.
 × Russell, Albert L., Jr., 064277.
 × Russell, Byron H., Jr., 064422.
 × Russell, Walter B., Jr., 063994.
 × Ryan, Richard L., 064094.
 × Salucci, Ralph, 066089.
 × Samuelson, Derrick W., 063938.
 × Sargent, Raymond F., Jr., 064086.
 × Sarkesian, Sam C., 064434.
 × Sartin, Freddie G., 064110.
 × Satuloff, Charles J., 063958.
 × Saunders, Tom A., 064815.
 × Savage, Hal R., 064752.
 × Savas, Sam M., 064470.
 × Saxon, Bill D., 065371.
 × Saye, Joseph M., 064749.
 × Scalise, S. Arthur, 064161.
 × Schabacker, George McR., 064494.
 × Schart, Chesley, 064484.
 × Scheider, Max B., 063887.
 × Scheuerlein, George P., 063911.
 × Scheumann, William F., Jr., 064214.
 × Schilling, Dan E., 065642.
 × Schilling, Warren P., 070497.
 × Schnibben, John H., Jr., 065363.
 × Schnurr, John W., 064794.
 × Scholz, Allen E., 064835.
 × Schooley, William W., Jr., 063904.
 × Schowalter, Edward R., Jr., 064446.
 × Schubarth, Herman E., 070034.
 × Schultz, Ernest J., Jr., 064886.
 × Schuman, Joseph F., 064045.
 × Schuyler, Francis DeP., 069786.
 × Schwartz, Donald R., 064167.
 × Schwarz, Richard A., 063957.
 × Schweizer, John E., 063878.
 × Scott, Stanley S., 064105.
 × Scruggs, James H., 064720.
 × Sears, Leslie R., Jr., 069788.
 × Semmens, James R., 064003.
 × Sennewald, Robert W., 064832.
 × Shaffer, Don W., 064727.
 × Shapiro, Leonard P., 064145.
 × Sharp, Daniel G., 064074.
 × Sharp, Earl W., 064460.
 × Shea, John M., 065640.
 × Sheldon, Lamar L., 064599.
 × Sheridan, Stan R., 063997.
 × Sheriff, Francis J., 063964.
 × Sherman, Aaron, 064128.
 × Sherman, Harold R., 064346.
 × Shillingburg, John E., 063985.
 × Shirk, Paul R., 064613.
 × Simon, Leon R., 064713.
 × Simonson, Eugene M., 064297.
 × Simpson, Dwight McB., Jr., 064790.
 × Simpson, Michael J., Jr., 064126.
 × Simpson, Robert I., Jr., 064068.
 × Sines, Guerdon S., 064083.
 × Sites, Joseph L., 064017.
 × Slight, Paul J., 065630.
 × Smith, Athol McD., 069794.
 × Smith, Charlie B., Jr., 064786.
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 × Smith, Gorman C., 063893.
 × Smith, James R., 070506.
 × Smith, John A., Jr., 064478.
 × Smith, Joseph St. C., 063923.
 × Smith, Kenneth W., 064920.
 × Smoak, John McM., 064670.
 × Snyder, Howard W., 064120.
 × Snyder, Melvin C., Jr., 063988.
 × Snyder, Robert W., 063951.
 × Sobieski, Thaddeus R., 065352.
 × Souser, David H., 064382.
 × Souville, Laurence W., Jr., 064575.
 × Spaulding, Francis H., Jr., 064910.
 × Spence, William, Jr., 064190.
 × Spicely, Samuel B., 064571.
 × Spiro, Norman A., 064436.
 × Spiva, Derrell W., Jr., 064525.
 × Spivey, Benjamin G., 070238.
 × St. Mary, Francis A., 063944.
 × Stahl, John J., Jr., 064084.
 × Stannard, George W., 064176.
 × Stark, John W., 064764.
 × Steele, Howard M., Jr., 064180.
 × Stefanic, Louis A., Jr., 064600.
 × Steidl, Walter R., 064030.
 × Steiger, Wallace C., Jr., 064007.
 × Stephens, Herbert W., 069802.
 × Stephens, William C., 064455.
 × Stephenson, Floyd G., 064191.
 × Stevenot, Joseph E., 064580.
 × Stevens, Chris W., Jr., 064416.
 × Stevens, John R., 064847.
 × Stevenson, Herbert J., 065361.
 × Stewart, Alex, Jr., 065632.
 × Stimac, Paul J., 064589.
 × Stockdale, William K., 063875.
 × Stolsits, Frank L., 064287.
 × Stoner, John K., Jr., 064590.
 × Stout, Charles H., 064643.
 × Strickland, James M., Jr., 064622.
 × Strong, Warren A., Jr., 064511.
 × Stubbs, Duane H., 064712.
 × Stumm, Thomas A., 063888.
 × Summers, Paul D., Jr., 064036.
 × Summers, Thomas S., Jr., 064714.
 × Sutton, Claude B., Jr., 067620.
 × Sweet, Richard S., 064671.
 × Swift, Lee W., Jr., 069563.
 × Swift, Roland B., 064512.
 × Szymczyk, Richard A., 064058.
 × Tague, Duane R., 063995.
 × Tamba, Joseph T., 065374.
 × Tanner, William T., Jr., 065526.
 × Tanzola, Vincent J., Jr., 064355.
 × Tarbell, Frank S., 064464.
 × Tatum, John M., Jr., 064187.
 × Tausch, Roland D., 063961.
 × Taylor, Donald L., 064759.
 × Taylor, Robert C., 065340.
 × Teehan, Paul A., 064499.
 × Tencick, John J., 064612.
 × Tennant, Malcolm B., 064025.
 × Tester, Duane M., 064305.
 × Tharp, Charles B., 064770.
 × Thomas, Edgar C., Jr., 064072.
 × Thomas, Lloyd A., Jr., 064603.
 × Thomas, William N., 064035.
 × Thompson, Dudley, 063962.
 × Thompson, Nathaniel R., Jr., 064421.
 × Thompson, Ralph E., 064456.
 × Thompson, Roger K., Jr., 065399.
 × Thompson, Thomas E., 070529.
 × Thomson, Francis A., 069566.
 × Thorsen, Peter L., 064020.
 × Tommey, James R., 064704.
 × Tompkins, Roy C., 064731.
 × Toole, Raymond L., Jr., 064153.
 × Torseth, Lowell E., 064207.
 × Tucker, George G., Jr., 065358.
 × Tudor, Alfred T., Jr., 067628.
 × Utegaard, Rolf W., 065641.
 × Uttinger, Joe W., 069568.
 × Valella, Dominic, 064265.
 × Van Horn, William L., 070543.
 × Van Keuren, Edwin, Jr., 064104.
 × Van Matre, Donald A., 063974.
 × Vandenberg, William E., 063870.
 × Vaughn, Edward R., Jr., 064480.
 × Velletta, Frank P., 064078.
 × Vetort, Herman J., 063987.
 × Villaret, Gustav, 3d, 064166.
 × Vincent, Robert DeW., 063939.
 × Voelcker, Herbert B., Jr., 064857.
 × Vogel, Edward B., 070546.
 × Volk, Robert H., 064210.
 × Wainer, Douglas F., 064118.
 × Waldman, Francis J., Jr., 063879.
 × Walker, Charles J., 064193.
 × Walker, John R., Jr., 064526.
 × Walker, Robert O., 066116.
 × Wallace, William B., 064662.
 × Wallens, Charles N., 064133.
 × Walpole, Philip P., 064581.
 × Walsh, Daniel J., 064324.
 × Walthour, Russell F., 064206.
 × Ward, John D., 064077.
 × Ward, Samuel B., Jr., 064477.
 × Wardrop, Daniel H., 064060.
 × Watland, Douglas M., 064563.
 × Watson, John G., Jr., 064518.
 × Watson, William O., Jr., 064630.
 × Webb, Paul T., Jr., 064274.
 × Weber, Thomas E., 064395.
 × Welch, Marhl L., 065333.
 × Welch, Robert E., 064050.
 × Wells, Richard M., 063928.
 × Westrich, Ralph L., 064661.
 × Wetherington, Andreul J., 065637.
 × Wetmore, Frank O., 2d, 064602.
 × Weyand, Alexander M., 064122.
 × White, Alfred K., 064572.
 × White, Harvey M., Jr., 064394.
 × White, Isaac S., 064850.
 × Whitted, Jack G., 064583.
 × Wiard, Seth, Jr., 064755.
 × Wiens, Gene B., 064855.
 × Wilhelmi, Sylvester L., 065373.
 × Williams, Aylwyn D., 064876.
 × Williams, Edward L., Jr., 064438.
 × Williams, Harvey D., 068175.
 × Williams, Howard C., 064108.
 × Williams, Oscar D., Jr., 064686.
 × Williams, Paul S., Jr., 064804.
 × Williams, Robert S., Jr., 065517.
 × Willford, Oliver J., 3d, 064620.
 × Willis, Edward M., 063899.
 × Wilmot, Francis G., Jr., 064533.
 × Wilson, Franklin L., 063975.
 × Winfield, Francis E., 064194.
 × Winner, Francis L., 064009.
 × Winter, Kenneth LeR., 064383.
 × Wrathe, Herman L., 064745.
 × Wise, Robert M., 064376.
 × Wong, Frank, 064296.
 × Woodward, Dan P., Jr., 064386.
 × Woodley, Thomas R., 063883.
 × Woodson, William B., 064165.
 × Woodward, Arthur Q., Jr., 064310.
 × Woody, Charles K., 064604.

× Waith, Webb S., O65387.
 × Wright, Louie E., O64412.
 Wroth, James M., O64596.
 × Wysong, Richard C., O64607.
 × Yerks, Robert G., O64150.
 Yoder, Harry A., Jr., O64840.
 × Young, James, O64774.
 × Yount, George W., O64573.
 × Yusas, Vitte V., O64316.
 × Zalonis, John A., Jr., O68178.
 × Zuver, Edward L., O64196.
 × Zwerling, Bernard, O64065.

To be first lieutenants, Medical Service Corps

Allen, Joseph K., O70248.
 Arnold, John W., O69851.
 × Benson, Albert G., O69858.
 Carmick, Edward J., O69875.
 Coffield, Leaton C., O70304.
 Freeman, William L., O69926.
 Guenther, Donald P., O69939.
 × Hardwick, Willard E., O64447.
 Jacobs, Joseph P., O69954.
 Krise, Edward F., O69967.
 MacLennan, Robert J., O69975.
 × Miner, Lewis C., O64409.
 × Mortensen, Raymond K., O69993.
 Murdoch, Wallace P., O69999.
 Spellman, Seth W., Jr., O70509.
 Summers, Samuel J., 3d, O70521.

To be first lieutenants, Women's Army Corps

Bissen, Therese E. J., L409.
 × Black, Moray J., L410.
 × Johnson, Jeanette, L423.
 Lott, Beverly J., L401.
 Regan, Mildred A., L453.
 × Ross, Evelyn L., L402.
 × Schneider, Virginia M., L404.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of section 107 of the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, as amended by section 3, Public Law 514, 81st Congress, approved May 16, 1950. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (×) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be first lieutenants, Army Nurse Corps

× Abshire, Joy L., N2538.
 × Bradley, Mary L., N2530.
 × Christensen, Donna M., N2527.
 × Couch, Mary I., N2526.
 × Everett, Anna E., N2534.
 Ibbs, Ruth M., N2613.
 × Lynch, Emily R., N2529.
 × McKinney, Frances L. T., N2532.
 × Moulis, Lorraine A., N2535.
 × Parks, Madelyn N., N2536.
 × Vandiver, Frances O., N2533.

To be first lieutenants, Women's Medical Specialist Corps

× Dority, Nancy E., M10125.
 × Henson, Nellie A., M10128.
 × Kinnison, Dorothy M., M10127.
 × Leath, Mary K., M10130.
 × Leroux, Lorraine T., M10124.
 Witte, Eileen B., R10144.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 502 and 509 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law.

To be majors

Adams, Richard E., O39202.
 Agee, Henry T., O45709.
 Ahern, William F., O36187.
 Alleo, Edward J., O25000.
 Allen, Richard J., O46952.
 Allin, George R., Jr., O24760.
 Anderson, Charles L., O35797.
 Anderson, Charles J., O25376.
 Anderson, George K., O35057.
 Anderson, Thomas W., O25383.
 Andrews, John T., Jr., O33908.
 Angwin, Keith, O34741.
 Appel, John G., O40700.
 Armentrout, George C., O47412.

Armstrong, DeWitt C., 3d, O25441.
 Arnold, Walter F., O46714.
 Arntz, John P., O39128.
 Aronson, Richard W., O39073.
 Avery, William B., O45706.
 Aycock, Robert C., O46664.
 Ayres, Harold B., O34732.
 Babbs, John B., O39203.
 Baden, Clyde H., Jr., O36333.
 Bailey, Jack L., O35552.
 Bailey, Leslie W., O24045.
 Baird, Cud T., 3d, O46804.
 Baker, Harold P., O40895.
 Baldwin, James L., O36864.
 Balthis, Jack L., O34706.
 Bane, Frank P., O36121.
 Barclay, John R., O46727.
 Barfield, Thomas H., O35425.
 Barlow, Lester E., O35544.
 Barnes, John W., O24663.
 Barnes, Roger A., O24694.
 Barnett, William W., Jr., O46540.
 Barrett, William S., O34939.
 Bart, Wayne L., O24707.
 Bartholomees, James B., O24839.
 Basile, Daniel, O40900.
 Bauch, Alfred R., O34401.
 Bautz, Edward, Jr., O34750.
 Beachler, William C., O36099.
 Beard, William D., O47010.
 Beaumont, Harry C., O35059.
 Becker, Wilfred C., O34839.
 Bell, Marion S., O35787.
 Belsky, Jerome, O40932.
 Bender, Paul C., O47706.
 Bennett, Robert J., O46832.
 Bennett, Warren K., O35691.
 Benton, D. L., Jr., O35022.
 Benton, Deward E., O33761.
 Berglund, Arnold A., O35599.
 Bernard, Joseph T., O45997.
 Bethea, Ned R., O47132.
 Bleber, Russell S., O35424.
 Bigart, Robert J., O35831.
 Biggio, Charles P., Jr., O36821.
 Biggs, Bradley, O36892.
 Bingham, Robert H., O34828.
 Bird, Daniel C., O35264.
 Bischoff, Lawrence P., Jr., O25571.
 Bittikofer, Myron R., O25041.
 Blazzard, Howard C., O35453.
 Blue, Douglas K., O25453.
 Boehmer, William J., O36550.
 Boles, Fletcher W., O46985.
 Bolton, Donnelly P., O24982.
 Bonasso, Russell P., O24714.
 Bond, William R., O36618.
 Bone, Howard C., O35792.
 Bonaffon, Anthony P., O24608.
 Boomer, Eugene F., O35846.
 Boston, Joffre H., O35537.
 Bowen, James D., O46668.
 Bowlby, Lawrence, O45718.
 Boyd, Hugh K., O36658.
 Branagin, James E., O53419.
 Braxton, Joseph C., O36703.
 Bringham, Robert MacD., O24925.
 Brizzard, John M., O54027.
 Brooks, John M., O53449.
 Brown, Jack M., O39120.
 Brown, Thomas W., O25769.
 Browne, Laurence S., O47086.
 Browning, Earl S., Jr., O35536.
 Brubaker, Jack P., O36484.
 Bruce, Oliver H., O46926.
 Brugh, Robert G., Jr., O25009.
 Buchanan, Dale E., O24759.
 Buerschinger, Harold F., O46015.
 Burdick, James R., O36760.
 Burgess, Albert F., Jr., O35280.
 Burke, James L., O35047.
 Burke, William A., O46646.
 Burney, Samuel M., O34956.
 Bush, Franklin D., O47101.
 Butsch, Thomas C., O47199.
 Camm, Frank A., O25448.
 Camp, Marlin W., O35999.
 Campbell, Elden C., O40817.
 Campbell, James E., O47367.
 Campbell, Robert B., O33868.
 Campbell, William A., O25400.
 Canary, Manford M., O35841.

Cann, William D., Jr., O36230.
 Capshaw, Benjamin D., Jr., O36345.
 Carey, Merle L., O25586.
 Carleton, Linwood A., O36260.
 Carpenter, Irvin F., O39112.
 Carpenter, Jack R., O53450.
 Carpenter, Robert W., Jr., O24816.
 Carraher, Raymond W., O45292.
 Carter, Washington C., O35390.
 Caruthers, Lawrence H., Jr., O24896.
 Cassidy, William P., O25044.
 Castle, Edmund, O35299.
 Cates, Cecil H., Jr., O33600.
 Cavanaugh, Stephen E., Jr., O36485.
 Cerar, Paul R., O24674.
 Chapin, Richard H., O47651.
 Charbonneau, Cecil K., Jr., O24817.
 Chavis, Thomas N., O39193.
 Cheney, John L., O24604.
 Chrietberg, Abb, O34838.
 Chrysler, Edward J., O53809.
 Church, William V., O36171.
 Ciraldo, Robert I., O36117.
 Clagett, Robert H., Jr., O24803.
 Clapp, Edwin G., Jr., O24914.
 Clark, James T., O33773.
 Clarke, Howard P., Jr., O36505.
 Clay, Frank B., O24937.
 Click, Ralph M., O39188.
 Cobb, William W., O45651.
 Coleman, Charlie C., O24987.
 Coleman, William S., O35710.
 Conaty, Francis S., Jr., O34965.
 Condon, David E., O36373.
 Condon, Jack G., O45542.
 Connolly, Donald H., Jr., O24783.
 Cook, Gordon W., O35454.
 Cooper, George T., O35983.
 Copley, William McK., Jr., O39114.
 Corley, William E., Jr., O24746.
 Corrado, Vincent L., O54417.
 Couch, Buford J., O52969.
 Couch, George R., O53462.
 Courvoisier, Thomas N., O24549.
 Covert, John R. M., O45998.
 Cowan, Bryan, O40850.
 Cowles, Donald H., O37335.
 Cox, Richard F., O24541.
 Crane, Glenn, O46186.
 Crawford, Robert N., O35353.
 Crawley, John L., Jr., O53963.
 Craze, James H., O53279.
 Crisson, Robert C., O36520.
 Crittenberger, Willis D., Jr., O24893.
 Cronin, Eugene S., O39070.
 Cronin, Henry J., O35545.
 Crosson, William H., Jr., O24880.
 Crowley, John D., Jr., O25016.
 Cundiff, Ellsworth, O34847.
 Cunningham, James E., O36361.
 Curran, Charles E., Jr., O36163.
 Dakin, Hollis, O40780.
 Daniels, Robert J., O53682.
 Davenport, Clarence M., Jr., O25656.
 Davis, Eldon R., O36771.
 Davis, John F., Jr., O24948.
 Dean, John W., Jr., O35420.
 Dean, Philip F., O33768.
 Deane, John R., Jr., O24835.
 DeAngelis, Anthony J., O39252.
 Denchfield, Robert D., O35886.
 Denham, William O., O35948.
 Dennis, William J., O36151.
 DePuy, William E., O34710.
 DeReus, Clarence C., O35790.
 Dever, Bernard A., O40827.
 Dillard, John A. B., Jr., O53930.
 Dillworth, Joel J., O24790.
 Dingeman, David R., O53468.
 Divers, Walter A., O24945.
 Donley, Edwin I., O34887.
 Dorn, William C., O36316.
 Dougherty, Edward J., O35817.
 Doupe, Robert L., O35562.
 Downer, William V., Jr., O24331.
 Dwyer, William W., O34854.
 Dreiss, Edward, O35589.
 Drewry, Guy H., Jr., O35274.
 Dudley, Eldridge C., O54260.
 Duke, Russell A., O40873.
 Duncan, Herbert L., O39230.

Dunlap, Robert E., O40862.
 Dunn, Maurice W., O40985.
 Durham, Ernest E., O35709.
 Dwight, William A., O35305.
 Easley, Claudius M., Jr., O35056.
 Eastlake, Donald E., Jr., O34879.
 Eberhardt, Leo H., O53435.
 Eckert, George L., O24976.
 Edler, William C., O33725.
 Edwards, John W., O54229.
 Eichnor, John T., O53927.
 Elder, John H., Jr., O53453.
 Elliott, Wallace R., Jr., O40837.
 Ellis, Paul R., O25455.
 Ellis, Vincent H., O53814.
 Ellison, Charles J., O40846.
 Eney, John K., O36514.
 Evans, Byrne A., O36859.
 Evans-Smith, William, O53988.
 Falls, Bruce T., O47145.
 Fallwell, Marshall L., O35463.
 Fansler, Reginald K., O40608.
 Farnsworth, Thomas H., O25800.
 Fawcett, Lawrence W., O45319.
 Fee, Henry J., O34705.
 Fenili, Vasco J., O25579.
 Fickessen, Jack W., O35973.
 Field, Harry L., Jr., O40890.
 Fielder, Jesse W., O33842.
 Finley, Gibson R., O34837.
 Finneran, Thomas C., O36643.
 Fisher, Paul A., O53311.
 Flager, George W., O53081.
 Flanagan, Edward M., Jr., O25710.
 Flegeal, Foster F., O39118.
 Flor Cruz, Pedro R., O47122.
 Foelsch, Richard G., O36337.
 Ford, Harry E., O35741.
 Fordyce, Robert C., O53996.
 Foss, Erling J., O39127.
 Foster, Garrard, O24732.
 Foster, Virgil P., Jr., O36229.
 Foulk, John DeH., O35629.
 Fowler, Joseph G., O53218.
 Fragala, James J., O40583.
 France, Douglas C., Jr., O34967.
 Frank, Henri F., O46187.
 Franke, Gustav H., Jr., O52959.
 Franklin, Charles C., O47521.
 Franklin, George H., O35175.
 Franks, Edward R., O53431.
 Franz, Robert W., O53425.
 Fraser, Powell A., O34889.
 Frazier, Douglas P., O46344.
 Fritz, Robert W., O24744.
 Froeschle, Helmuth O., O35070.
 Fuson, Jack C., O36184.
 Gage, Nathaniel A., Jr., O47155.
 Gallinger, Herald B., O36481.
 Garth, Marshall B., O36357.
 Gates, Jack R., O53457.
 Gates, Mahlon E., O24685.
 Gaustad, John McE., O39164.
 Gay, John F., O40804.
 Geiger, Roy S., Jr., O24845.
 Geist, Russell C., Jr., O46585.
 Gelling, Louis, O36353.
 Gettings, James J., Jr., O46600.
 Gibb, Harry E., O47853.
 Gilchrist, Frank, O45818.
 Gill, Mark J., O45784.
 Gilman, James W., O25394.
 Glasebrook, Arthur J., O45192.
 Gleason, Frank A., Jr., O35882.
 Godding, George A., O40790.
 Gold, Norman H., O34862.
 Golladay, William C., O40897.
 Golston, Joe R., Jr., O40657.
 Gompf, Clayton N., O34716.
 Gordon, Thomas L., O36662.
 Goudreau, Albert D., O46744.
 Gower, Wilford D., O35699.
 Graham, Erwin M., Jr., O53182.
 Grant, Andrew R., O25045.
 Grant, Wilburn E., O35789.
 Gray, Belfrad H., Jr., O33666.
 Greeley, Donald H., O35144.
 Greenberg, Norman D., O25695.
 Greer, Howard W., O35426.
 Greis, Raymond C., O33880.
 Griesbeck, Wilson A., O40604.
 Griest, Oliver E., O34573.
 Grimshaw, Charles M., O24872.
 Grimsley, Ralph J., O39119.
 Griscti, Walter E., O34666.
 Grones, Dow S., O47225.
 Gude, Joseph L., O36138.
 Guenther, Robert A., O47146.
 Gundlach, Robert L., O35163.
 Gunn, Frank L., O34734.
 Gunn, James W., O40896.
 Guntharp, Walter A., O36178.
 Gussie, Michael, O35697.
 Gust, Daniel G., O36330.
 Gustafson, Karl W., O45560.
 Guthrie, John R., O36240.
 Hall, Norman L., O46208.
 Hallmark, Rufus E., O47516.
 Halpin, Daniel E., O24957.
 Hamerly, Leon J., O24665.
 Hamilton, William T., Jr., O24678.
 Hard, William H., O36120.
 Harden, John H., O34977.
 Hardin, Fariss, O35600.
 Harding, William B., Jr., O53958.
 Harkins, John H., O33724.
 Harlan, Robert D., O35861.
 Harmeling, Henry, Jr., O24843.
 Harris, Charles E., O46675.
 Harris, William J., O47105.
 Harrison, Donald L., O25373.
 Hart, John M., O34665.
 Hart, William F., Jr., O45792.
 Harvey, Glenn M., O46210.
 Harvey, John B., O47778.
 Hatch, McGlachlin, O25578.
 Hatter, William T., O24468.
 Hayes, James H., O24646.
 Hayes, John, O53437.
 Hays, Claude A., O47134.
 Hays, James G., Jr., O25390.
 Hays, Samuel H., O24797.
 Hefelfinger, Hugo W., O46143.
 Helmer, Gerard, O33907.
 Hemingway, Jack W., O35854.
 Henderson, Basil W., O46671.
 Henderson, David S., O25412.
 Henderson, William H., Jr., O45534.
 Hendren, Ed V., Jr., O46682.
 Hennessee, Joe D., O24897.
 Hennessey, Richard L., O24690.
 Herndon, William H., O36636.
 Hesselbacher, George E., Jr., O24651.
 Heuberger, Newton J., O35476.
 Hickman, Don R., O35996.
 Hickok, James N., O36096.
 Hidalgo, Stanley P., O35049.
 Hill, Edward M., O36185.
 Hill, James H., Jr., O39191.
 Hillman, Robert G., O25477.
 Hitchcock, Raymond H., O34708.
 Hogrefe, Walter W., O25518.
 Holcomb, Joel P., O46829.
 Hollis, Harris W., O53724.
 Hollis, Jesse B., Jr., O25651.
 Holly, George J., Jr., O46075.
 Holmes, William E., O46227.
 Holmgren, Bruce E., O46656.
 Holzbach, Henry E., Jr., O46861.
 Homann, Gerald W., O25382.
 Homburg, Albert H., Jr., O35159.
 Honea, John C., Jr., O36175.
 Hopkins, Truman A., O36057.
 Horn, Robert L., Jr., O53717.
 Hottenroth, James H., O24645.
 Hoyer, John H., O46570.
 Hudak, Edward M., O47803.
 Hughes, Thomas K., O24449.
 Hunter, Albert E., O24898.
 Hurst, Hudson R., O53242.
 Hurst, Ray H., O45720.
 Hutchison, Russell J., O52921.
 Hutsiniller, Herschel H., O35487.
 Hyde, Radford D., O35949.
 Irvine, Richard H., O36705.
 Isenson, Raymond S., O34884.
 Iuliucci, Thomas P., O24848.
 Ivey, Robert H., O24849.
 Jackson, Fred O., O47577.
 James, Joyce B., O53547.
 Jenkins, John F., O53168.
 Johnson, Charles C., O34950.
 Johnson, Charles W., O36315.
 Johnson, Kenneth L., O36285.
 Johnson, Louis H., O46097.
 Johnston, William F., O35987.
 Jones, Erwin B., O36168.
 Jones, Laurence W., O45646.
 Jones, Randolph L., O35477.
 Jones, Raymond G., O24576.
 Jones, Ulysses G., Jr., O24882.
 Jones, Wayland, Jr., O35763.
 Jordan, Linwood F., O24879.
 Kamp, Anthony M., Jr., O33482.
 Kean, Marshall P., Jr., O40927.
 Keiser, Carl P., Jr., O36066.
 Keleher, William P., O35568.
 Kelleher, James E., O25611.
 Kelly, Francis J., O37505.
 Kemp, Harry M., O39146.
 Kendrick, Robert C., O46545.
 Kennedy, Cary A., Jr., O40779.
 Kennedy, Harold R., O46534.
 Kennedy, William D., Jr., O35444.
 Kerley, Ralph A., O47139.
 Kessler, Roy M., O34723.
 Kimmitt, Joseph S., O36343.
 King, Ernest S., O35147.
 King, Glennis L., O36661.
 King, William L., O36153.
 Kitchens, Edward B., Jr., O40791.
 Kleysteuber, William R. A., O53062.
 Kline, Earl G., O46466.
 Klingenhagen, John L., O39223.
 Kloos, Edward J., O53291.
 Knoll, Ernest L., O54304.
 Knowles, Richard T., O35418.
 Knowles, Yancey H., O35153.
 Knowlton, William A., O25436.
 Kogstad, Arthur W., O36176.
 Koisch, Francis P., O24669.
 Koster, Samuel W., Jr., O24873.
 Kraft, William R., Jr., O24726.
 Kressin, Harold R., O45387.
 Krueger, Philip G., O24677.
 Kruger, Carl W., O35845.
 Kullmar, Malcolm, O35555.
 Ladd, Harley W., O53512.
 Lahm, Lawrence, O24761.
 Lambert, Arthur L., O24731.
 Lane, James W., O53091.
 Langley, William C., O40691.
 Lathrop, Alba B., O36492.
 Latimer, Raymond LaV., O34833.
 Leavey, Edmond H., Jr., O24698.
 Lee, James H., O35428.
 Lee, Richard McG., O35551.
 Leech, Lloyd L., Jr., O25386.
 Leeper, Michael E., O46552.
 Lekson, John S., O35837.
 Levick, Warren N., O47292.
 Lewis, Jesse L., O24809.
 Lewis, Ray C., O53181.
 Ligon, Lawrence R., O35154.
 Ligon, Wayne E., O36510.
 Lilly, Grady F., O36990.
 Lisk, Percy F., Jr., O53540.
 Loesing, Vernon T., O36090.
 Logan, Edward O'N., O36610.
 Lombard, Richard J., O33904.
 Long, Richard L., O46931.
 Looney, Ned L., O40776.
 Lovelace, Richard M., O39079.
 Lowe, Herbert S., O35561.
 Lowe, Orville T., O36111.
 Lowry, Everett E., Jr., O25799.
 Lunger, Richard T., O25388.
 Luttrell, James A., O36363.
 Lydon, Joseph P., O33853.
 Lyons, Thomas L., O35997.
 MacDonald, Robert J., O39172.
 Macek, Kenneth T., O46866.
 MacIndoe, John W., O25407.
 Maertens, George K., O25698.
 Maertens, James E., O48227.
 Magruder, Lawson W., Jr., O36711.
 Mahon, George P., O40792.
 Maling, Robert C., O34745.
 Maness, Lewis E., O39135.
 Manhoff, Martin J., O24538.
 Marling, Thomas E., O34713.
 Markey, Edward W., O35143.
 Marks, Edwin H., Jr., O24935.
 Marr, John W., O36567.
 Marshall, Robert C., O25467.
 Martell, Edward A., O24666.
 Martinez, Saverino, Jr., O24811.

- Mason, Kermit R., O46951.
 Materl, Joseph T., O24330.
 Matheson, Salve H., O36253.
 Mathews, William R., Jr., O47934.
 Mathias, John H., O47844.
 Matthews, Jack B., O34721.
 Mattina, John C., O24683.
 McAdams, Samuel C., O39177.
 McBride, George H., O47172.
 McCabe, William J., Jr., O39167.
 McCain, Paul B., O48972.
 McCloskey, John O., O36372.
 McClure, John, Jr., O25456.
 McCrillis, Paul LaV., O45768.
 McDivitt, Joseph B., O53691.
 McElree, Hall B., O36252.
 McEvoy, John P., O46774.
 McEvoy, Robert W., O35570.
 McFadden, David B., Jr., O54083.
 McFadden, Gayle W., O54125.
 McFalls, Carroll, Jr., O47800.
 McGovern, Donald H., O36851.
 McIntosh, Charles A., Jr., O45816.
 McKean, William A., O35958.
 McKee, Henry H., O36190.
 McKemie, Edward B., O46573.
 McKenna, John J., O33704.
 McLaughlin, John D., O46520.
 McMahon, John A., O54182.
 McNair, Donald C., O33791.
 McNally, Joseph D., O35796.
 McQuinn, Austin D., O48053.
 Meacham, Joseph R., O53374.
 Mead, Charles E., O36314.
 Meads, John A., Jr., O36108.
 Meanor, James B., Jr., O34981.
 Mease, Hugh, Jr., O25614.
 Meggs, Ernest L., O35474.
 Mehaffie, Louis H., O40761.
 Meltesen, Clarence R., O40616.
 Merritt, Bruce, O46220.
 Metcalfe, Alvin C., O36809.
 Meyer, Stewart C., O25560.
 Michael, George P., O40689.
 Michael, James R., O25609.
 Milano, James V., O46052.
 Miles, Jesse R., Jr., O24979.
 Millar, Walter K., Jr., O53428.
 Miller, Harold R., O53967.
 Miller, Olaf O., O53184.
 Milloy, Albert E., O35289.
 Mills, Eric R., Jr., O47272.
 Milotta, David E., O35989.
 Mirras, Peter W., O53684.
 Mitcham, Gene L., O33622.
 Monk, Jeremiah B., Jr., O46946.
 Monsarrat, George F., O36698.
 Moore, Felton H., O34724.
 Moore, James D., O25760.
 Moore, James H., O34735.
 Moore, Jasper S., O47770.
 Moore, Joseph W., O53733.
 Moran, Edward E., O39108.
 Morey, Joe V., O24975.
 Morgan, Dale L., O45796.
 Morgan, John J., O35260.
 Morgan, Vernon W., O45837.
 Morrow, Jesse L., Jr., O36564.
 Motes, Marshall M., O46627.
 Mueller, Arndt L., O34700.
 Muller, Frank M., O34715.
 Mumma, John R., O46819.
 Murphy, John T., O36776.
 Murphy, Raymond P., O24729.
 Murray, Douglas C., O24899.
 Murray, George A., Jr., O34739.
 Napper, Frank E., O36416.
 Neary, Elmer J., O34964.
 Nechanicky, William G., O33910.
 Neely, William W., O24332.
 Neldner, William E., O47381.
 Nemethy, Frank J., O36332.
 Neve, Jack C., O40893.
 Newell, Robert L., O35145.
 Newlands, George, O40606.
 Newman, James B., 3d, O24654.
 Nickel, John R., O25553.
 Niland, William H., O45456.
 Nispel, Richard LaV., O53810.
 Nixdorff, James B., O40867.
 Nolan, Martin E., O53275.
 Norman, Brooks O., O35793.
 Noseck, Kenneth A., O45645.
 Nungesser, William L., O53150.
 Obenchain, Irving R., Jr., O24658.
 O'Connell, William H., O35575.
 Offley, Robert H., Jr., O24871.
 O'Leary, Joseph E., O37002.
 O'Leary, Robert J., O36344.
 Olsen, Charles I., O47541.
 Omenhiser, John T., Jr., O54485.
 O'Neal, George R., O24772.
 Orme, Eric C., O24673.
 Osgard, James L., O35315.
 Oswalt, John W., O46071.
 Overall, Jesse U., 3d, O46630.
 Owens, Elmer G., O39181.
 Paciorek, Stanley J., O33285.
 Packman, James L., O34761.
 Palmblad, Frederic H., O34845.
 Parkins, James F., O36855.
 Parr, Marvin M., O53681.
 Parr, Stanley F., O35524.
 Parsons, George E., Jr., O36095.
 Parthum, Alfred H., Jr., O35939.
 Pasciak, Leonard J., O24765.
 Pashley, Walter A., Jr., O40942.
 Patten, Clarence W., O35859.
 Patterson, Douglas H., O34979.
 Patterson, Edwin H., O54094.
 Paul, Donald T., O36142.
 Pearson, Raymond L. V., O34869.
 Penzkofer, Claire B., O46282.
 Perry, Arthur G., O52985.
 Perry, Ben W., O35447.
 Peterson, Paul L., O36496.
 Peterson, Theodore W., O47644.
 Petruzel, Frank, O36364.
 Phillips, Adolph H., O35883.
 Phipps, Charles H., Jr., O39087.
 Pieklik, Joseph E., O36942.
 Pietsch, William H., Jr., O25773.
 Pilliod, Dallas A., O36257.
 Pinckney, John E., O47275.
 Pinson, William C., O36408.
 Poole, Ergar R., O35959.
 Pope, Robert F., O40672.
 Potts, William E., O54461.
 Powell, Marcus L., Jr., O34558.
 Pridden, Robert B., O53197.
 Puetz, William M., O34654.
 Purkitt, Claude H., O35152.
 Putnam, George W., Jr., O39206.
 Pynes, Oats A., Jr., O36491.
 Quigley, Hugh E., O46420.
 Quimby, James O., Jr., O35534.
 Rahaeuser, Charles J., O34873.
 Raichlen, Richard A., O54419.
 Raines, Martin L., O35621.
 Ramberg, Vernon C., O53063.
 Ramsey, David M., Jr., O53610.
 Ramsey, James D., O36228.
 Randall, Burr J., Jr., O35611.
 Raudstein, Knut H., O53611.
 Raymond, Daniel A., O24670.
 Read, Beverly M., O46180.
 Reafeng, Harry E., O36620.
 Rebb, George A., O25444.
 Redheffer, George E., O35672.
 Regner, William J., O25395.
 Rehkopf, George D., O25004.
 Reid, Robert D., O35712.
 Reid, Samuel LaF., O35160.
 Restani, Raymond, O36568.
 Rettgers, Forrest L., O36414.
 Rey, John F., O47633.
 Reynolds, Emmett R., O25489.
 Reynolds, Harold K., O39218.
 Rice, Harold W., O24800.
 Richards, Darrie H., O25458.
 Richardson, Hugh F., O36193.
 Richeson, Hugh A., O34725.
 Richmond, Kimball R., O47281.
 Rickman, Edgar A., O24796.
 Riedel, Philip H., Jr., O24756.
 Rienzi, Thomas M., O24715.
 Robbins, Robert A., O35780.
 Robens, Robert F., O36665.
 Roberts, Clifford E., O46969.
 Roberts, Elvy B., O25781.
 Roberts, Francis J., O24820.
 Roberts, Henry G., O33733.
 Roberts, Robert V., O35584.
 Roberts, Samuel H., O35553.
 Rodgers, Louie N., O35941.
 Roecker, Frederick C., Jr., O24681.
 Rogers, Charles R., O24967.
 Rotz, Carl R., O46505.
 Royalty, Lester DeW., O36081.
 Rubenstein, Seymour, O24695.
 Russell, Peter T., O24947.
 Russell, William T., O25410.
 Ryan, Albert J., O40631.
 Ryder, Charles W., Jr., O24951.
 Saari, Albert E., O25470.
 Sabolyk, Robert, O35475.
 Sage, Jerry M., O35326.
 Sammet, George, Jr., O35624.
 Sauls, Niram LeR., O47386.
 Sawyer, Alan A., O35464.
 Sawyer, George F., O25033.
 Scherer, James B., O24415.
 Schintz, Thomas A., O39074.
 Schmedemann, Keith M., O34742.
 Schmidt, Harry U., O36425.
 Schmidt, Joseph J., Jr., O24672.
 Schofield, James H., Jr., O25754.
 Schrader, Henry C., O40820.
 Schrader, Jerome W., O35821.
 Schroeder, Hal LeR., O25397.
 Schudt, Charles W., O53939.
 Schumacher, Fred W., O33869.
 Schwind, Robert J., O33900.
 Sears, Frank S., O45378.
 Seaton, Stuart M., O34760.
 Sedberry, George R., Jr., O25415.
 Seifert, Albert E., O24993.
 Seignious, George M., O47226.
 Seip, George R., O24792.
 Seitzer, Francis A., O46818.
 Sexton, Luther L., O45778.
 Shaffer, Cornelius J., O47584.
 Shalma, Adolph L., O36677.
 Sharp, Paul E., O35046.
 Sharpe, Granville A., O34986.
 Shaw, Clayton A., O35451.
 Shea, Gerald H., O34882.
 Shedd, William E., 3d, O24971.
 Sheffey, John P., 3d, O24701.
 Sheffield, Paul R., O35569.
 Sheldon, George C., O48236.
 Shelton, Frank W., O33612.
 Shepherd, Robert G., O52951.
 Sherrard, Joseph H., 4th, O40597.
 Sherrets, Donald C., O44781.
 Shiflet, Kenneth E., O47394.
 Short, John J., O24812.
 Short, Walter D., O24789.
 Shuford, Louis A., O45876.
 Silman, James B., O35048.
 Silvis, Bruce V., O36098.
 Simmons, Franklin B., Jr., O53683.
 Simmons, Wesley J., O35713.
 Sims, Ralph, O35435.
 Singlaub, John K., O37040.
 Sitterson, John D., Jr., O24818.
 Smith, Aley L., O35044.
 Smith, Bill G., O53387.
 Smith, Edward L., O34746.
 Smith, James L., Jr., O25059.
 Smith, Leslie D., O33042.
 Smith, Lloyd G., O38024.
 Smith, Magnus L., O40698.
 Smith, Oswald C., O54531.
 Smith, Phillip E., O35445.
 Smith, Robert B., O46241.
 Smith, William M., Jr., O40724.
 Smoak, Robert A., O46267.
 Snow, Jerold D., O24671.
 Spears, James H., O33815.
 Spencer, Andrew, O36076.
 Spillner, Siegfried H., O35300.
 Spilman, Robert B., O24955.
 Stafford, Robert S., O34556.
 Stahl, Laddie L., O36988.
 Stalger, Theodore S., O53879.
 Starnes, William L., Jr., O25475.
 Stauffer, Charles J., O33757.
 Steiner, Fred G., O35860.
 Steinmetz, Rollin T., Jr., O24720.
 Stephens, Joel B., O24913.
 Stephens, John F., O25539.
 Stevens, Donald K., O36118.
 Stevens, Garth, O24735.
 Stevens, George R., 3d, O39215.
 Stewart, Thomas N., O34712.

Stielau, Walter E., O35815.
 Stone, William W., Jr., O40712.
 Strider, Nicholas S., O45589.
 Stutler, Warren H., O36148.
 Sutton, Arthur J., O36816.
 Swaim, Jack, O46685.
 Swearington, John C., O34711.
 Tabb, Robert P., Jr., O24680.
 Talbott, William J., O25468.
 Tallon, William P., Jr., O35965.
 Tanner, John L., O33683.
 Tarver, Thomas H., O24851.
 Temple, Charles E., O47459.
 Tarrel, Mark H., O24826.
 Terry, Robert D., O24739.
 Testa, Louis P., O40877.
 Theisen, George L., O23846.
 Thomas, Charles B., O25411.
 Thomas, Charles R., Jr., O45667.
 Thompson, Albert N., O24823.
 Thompson, James B., O36635.
 Thornblom, Carlton C., O33750.
 Tidmarsh, Harold A., O23918.
 Timothy, James S., O24992.
 Tisdale, Tyrone E., O46953.
 Titley, Richard J., O35982.
 Toth, Alfred L., O25587.
 Townsend, Robert H., O24890.
 Trainor, Alfred T., O33767.
 Trees, Paul A., O45254.
 Trussell, John B. B., Jr., O39190.
 Tucker, Walter F., O24548.
 Tummons, Donald D., O46124.
 Ugalde, Jesse G., O46354.
 Ulrich, Fred R., O35566.
 Underwood, Joe H., O36521.
 Urban, John W., O34722.
 Urquhart, Edmund R., O40831.
 Urrutia, Henry W., O24966.
 Vail, Edwin W., O35674.
 Van Dusen, Roy R. Jr., O35538.
 Van Sandt, William A., O40762.
 Vaughan, Elton D., O47395.
 Vaughn, Molloy C., Jr., O25393.
 Vestal, Elvin V., O40828.
 Vidlak, Frank J., O46142.
 Vivian, James A., O24751.
 Voegell, Francis E., O24699.
 Vogel, Lawrence W., O24661.
 Vogelsang, Edward C., O36078.
 Wachendorf, Miles L., O24679.
 Waddell, Edward L., Jr., O25371.
 Wagstaff, Jack J., O35585.
 Walker, Berrisford H., O36195.
 Walker, Boyd F., O24998.
 Walker, George C., O35719.
 Walker, John K., Jr., O34744.
 Walker, Philip G., O46287.
 Wallace, Ernest H., O37552.
 Wallace, Winston E., O34766.
 Walsh, John E., O33794.
 Walters, John W. B., O35840.
 Waple, Louis A., O24584.
 Ward, Kenneth A., O34415.
 Ward, Patrick B., O36239.
 Warden, Irving D., O53379.
 Waters, Robert L., O34720.
 Waters, William P., Jr., O35543.
 Watkin, William W., Jr., O24664.
 Watson, Foster B., O35665.
 Watson, John R., O24748.
 Wear, James H., O47014.
 Webber, John D., Jr., O36393.
 Webster, Raymond S., O36621.
 Weeks, Eugene L., O24700.
 Weigley, Alton J., O45241.
 Weiss, Alfred V., O36287.
 Wendel, Edmund, Jr., O36220.
 West, Herman L., O48031.
 Whall, Winston G., O34970.
 Wheeler, Sheldon H., O34949.
 Wheelock, John G., 3d, O25572.
 Whisnant, Isaac E., O46983.
 White, Rex H., Jr., O45595.
 Whittenton, Robert M., O36114.
 Whitfield, Morgan A., O36389.
 Whiting, Troy E., O33729.
 Whitley, Arthur N., O47359.
 Whitmore, Harry E., O35993.
 Wilbourn, Donald E., O25606.
 Wilder, Alvin D., Jr., O24676.

Wiley, James A., O47130.
 Wiley, William S., Jr., O45927.
 Wilhm, Jack F., O47170.
 Wilkes, Lowell L., Jr., O25575.
 Williams, Artha D., Jr., O40871.
 Williams, Daniel B., O35669.
 Williams, Frederick E., Jr., O36227.
 Williams, James W., O45122.
 Williams, Marvin E., O35386.
 Williams, Ralph I., O34960.
 Williams, Winfield S., O40789.
 Wilson, Ernest W., O41141.
 Wilson, Frank B., O35162.
 Wilson, Louis A., O36129.
 Wingfield, Oren C., O39173.
 Winter, Waldron J., O35832.
 Wirt, Charles A., O25725.
 Wood, Darrell G., O54196.
 Wood, Vocqsal D., Jr., O47003.
 Wyman, Philip A., O24854.
 Young, Cecil G., Jr., O25472.
 Young, Charles M., Jr., O47107.
 Young, Hugh F., O36327.
 Young, Robert P., O24652.
 Young, Willard, O36350.
 Zakel, John, Jr., O35849.
 Zeigler, Robert P., O34726.
 Ziller, William D., O35412.
 Zimmermann, William M., O53738.

To be major, Judge Advocate General's Corps

Ghent, Daniel T., O52626.

To be majors, Chaplains

Branyan, William H., Jr., O43181.
 Cheatham, Richard B., O40124.
 Koepke, Theodore V., O31177.
 Scott, Osborne E., O31188.
 Zwack, John A., O31066.

To be majors, Medical Corps

Aronstam, Elmore M., O56211.
 Artiss, Kenneth L., O57944.
 Artz, Curtis P., O57825.
 Bach, Sven A., O31319.
 Baker, Hinton J., O56897.
 Beach, Prince D., O58753.
 Bisaccia, Leonard J., O43238.
 Bosshold, Erich P., O43253.
 Bradley, Robert J., O56255.
 Bralley, Ernest M., Jr., O57820.
 Brien, James N., Jr., O57538.
 Broadus, Robert E., O57532.
 Brock, Robert P., O59667.
 Brown, Aubrey K., Jr., O49959.
 Brown, Jesse F., O57392.
 Brundage, Franklin, O57941.
 Campbell, Roy E., O57535.
 Carson, Layne E., O57939.
 Clausen, Roy E., Jr., O57385.
 Compton, James R., O57710.
 Conklin, Coursen B., Jr., O59668.
 Conlin, Gerald J., Jr., O37617.
 Cook, Henry M., Jr., O58694.
 Cooke, Lane B., Jr., O56257.
 Crawford, Carroll S., O56937.
 Dozier, Slater M., O58184.
 Edwards, John E., O56945.
 Fahy, Donald G., O61064.
 Fair, John R., O58691.
 Fairchild, John P., O57938.
 Fisher, Neal R., O49943.
 Franklin, Robert B., O49940.
 Grant, Lee B., O59431.
 Guthrie, Marshall B., O52086.
 Hamilton, Longstreet C., O60742.
 Hamit, Harold F., O57980.
 Harrison, James W., O31302.
 Hartgering, James B., O49931.
 Hartney, James B., O56244.
 Hayes, George J., O57388.
 Henderson, Warren S. P., O60739.
 Hewitt, Clarence B., O49926.
 Hewlett, Thomas H., O57932.
 Higgins, John G., O57706.
 Hollifield, William C., O59671.
 Horseman, Robert F., O57979.
 House, Royce E., O58181.
 Hughes, Carl W., O58018.
 Hutchinson, James B., O58186.
 Inmon, Thomas W., O56254.
 Jackson, Marshall D., O37625.

Jauernig, Russell R., O58019.
 Jenkins, James H., Jr., O49944.
 Jernigan, Thomas P., 3d, O58187.
 Karansky, Stanley, O60736.
 Kennedy, Julien C., O57382.
 Kielman, Edmund R., O57822.
 Kimsey, Warren H., O58695.
 Klinger, Paul E. J., O56979.
 Krawczyk, Henry J., O59516.
 Lindsey, Douglas, O43248.
 Lineberger, Ernest C., O31297.
 Lockwood, Robert S., O37626.
 Lukeman, John M., O61061.
 Lumpkin, Walter L., Jr., O37615.
 Makel, Harry P., O56227.
 Mallinowski, Theodore S., O52055.
 Mallory, Meredith, Jr., O52070.
 McCurdy, Harry W., O60016.
 McDonnell, Gerald M., O43251.
 McNair, Joel N., O52075.
 Metz, Charles W., Jr., O49934.
 Miller, Byron L., O37630.
 Moncrief, William H., Jr., O37637.
 Mourat, Stephen, O59515.
 Musser, Benjamin G., O56894.
 Myers, Donald S., O57972.
 Neel, Spurgeon H., Jr., O58683.
 Neuman, Frank A., O52077.
 Oelhafen, Wayne R., O37631.
 Page, Harold G., O57938.
 Parmley, Loren F., Jr., O52087.
 Parvin, Robert W., O61065.
 Patterson, John C., O57046.
 Pedigo, Howard K., O57819.
 Pegram, Max W., O58255.
 Penner, Ralph S., O56223.
 Perrine, James P., O56971.
 Petitti, Leonard, O52056.
 Pfotenbauer, Martin A., 2d, O61066.
 Pillsbury, Robert D., O52054.
 Pracher, John R., O37622.
 Puckett, Thomas F., Jr., O57536.
 Reed, Charles R. W., O60017.
 Reed, William L., O57895.
 Richey, Carl B., Jr., O63147.
 Richmond, Van Rensselaer, O57531.
 Ritzenhaler, John G., O57937.
 Rixey, Charles O., O39341.
 Rosack, Henry P., O60738.
 Rowe, Robert B., O52061.
 Rumer, George F., O43234.
 Rutledge, Ben A., O49950.
 Salasin, Robert G., O59430.
 Schoen, Walter A., Jr., O60737.
 Schoenbucher, Albert K., O58189.
 Schricker, James L., Jr., O57000.
 Schwab, Linden H., O37620.
 Severance, Robert L., O43235.
 Sheedy, John A., Jr., O59675.
 Siege, Alfred G., O59676.
 Smith, Ralph B., O59514.
 Storrs, Bruce D., O61060.
 Stropes, Lloyd R., O37629.
 Stroud, Joseph C., Jr., O58693.
 Szakalun, Leo S., O57006.
 Thomas, Joseph W., O58015.
 Thompson, Henry, O57384.
 Towson, Travis J., Jr., O59678.
 Tumbusch, Wilfred T., O58755.
 Tuttle, Jay F., O57703.
 Van Buskirk, Kryder E., O57889.
 Watson, Walter B., O57982.
 Weller, Carl B., O49930.
 White, John W., O58248.
 Wilson, William E., O58076.
 Wolford, Louis E., O58021.
 Wood, James G., Jr., O56967.
 Zimmerman, Lorenz E., O56221.

To be majors, Dental Corps

Boyer, Lea M., O43241.
 Harrington, Robert N., O52067.
 Kepper, John C., O52066.
 Kirchoff, Wayne F., O43243.
 Love, William D., O39325.
 Shumaker, Marsh E., O56878.

To be majors, Veterinary Corps

Abbott, William L., O38881.
 Bishop, Vincil C., O38870.
 Clem, Wesley A., Jr., O52012.
 Frank, Charles B., O31153.

Harrison, John H., O40121.
 Lord, Willys E., O31144.
 Miller, Robert J., O31148.
 Skold, Bernard H., O52013.

To be majors, Medical Service Corps

Drowns, Norman S., O41132.
 Fakes, Robert D., O37420.
 Ford, Walter E., O37424.
 French, Stanley H., O37418.
 Hilcken, John A., O37417.
 Hughes, Robert L., Jr., O41134.
 Jetland, Robert L., O43256.
 Lambert, Benjamin F., O41131.
 Millstein, Conan H., O49920.
 Myers, Paul H., O41133.
 Rattan, Volney H., O39328.
 Schaller, Rees F., O37421.
 Ware, Marvin A., O56203.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States under the provisions of sections 502 and 510 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law.

To be colonels

Adler, Eugene T., O29549.
 Agoa, John J., O42205.
 Albergott, William McK., O28883.
 Albin, John B., O51296.
 Alexander, Robert F., O41912.
 Alexander, Frederick B., Jr., O41949.
 Allen, Irvin L., O29810.
 Anderson, Delmer P., O29969.
 Andrick, Edwin L., O42134.
 Archibald, Herbert R., O29776.
 Armitage, David, O42079.
 Askins, Charles, O29852.
 Atwood, George L., O39750.
 Babcock, Charles P., O39809.
 Bach, William H., O42228.
 Baker, Arthur LeR., O39805.
 Baker, Roy C., O29979.
 Baldwin, Orval J., O39790.
 Bannister, Ray K., O29784.
 Barclay, Gordon L., O29691.
 Barnes, Valentine M., Jr., O51434.
 Bates, Paul L., O29929.
 Baya, George E., O29817.
 Bayless, Harry K., O29104.
 Beggs, Raymond W., O39802.
 Bender, George E., O16914.
 Bennett, Eugene G., O41669.
 Bent, Joseph G., Jr., O29797.
 Bessmer, Earl S., O39824.
 Bisbort, Harold E., O29934.
 Bivens, Arthur L., O42105.
 Black, James G., O39833.
 Blanchard, Weston L., O29925.
 Bodner, William S., O51393.
 Bogner, Howard F., O51370.
 Bradley, John A., O39836.
 Brascher, Thomas J., O39749.
 Breneman, Ivan L., O39627.
 Brewer, James N., O42220.
 Brindie, Harry C., O51380.
 Brooks, Irving W., O39783.
 Brophy, Francis J., O39723.
 Brown, Harley D., O29911.
 Brown, Marion M., O29806.
 Brumby, Sewell M., O18846.
 Buchak, Kirk, O29864.
 Budge, Vernon M., O42017.
 Burns, Paul, O38733.
 Bush, Ernest L., O29843.
 Buttner, Louis, O42100.
 Cain, Charles A., O29988.
 Cain, Robert S., O42210.
 Campbell, William W., O29755.
 Carson, Kenneth A., O42030.
 Carter, Arthur P., O29580.
 Chapman, Raymond T., O29860.
 Chappell, Paul E., O41968.
 Charles, Orman G., O29954.
 Clay, Jeff, 3d, O29667.
 Cocanougher, Eugene H., O38673.
 Cogswell, William N., O41945.
 Cole, Lydon B., O29848.
 Cole, Robert H., O29798.
 Coleman, Walter L., O38738.
 Conk, Robert H., O29909.
 Conn, Arthur E., O29868.
 Conran, Richard J., O29820.
 Cooke, Frederick J., O29853.
 Cooper, Harry B., Jr., O18469.
 Cooper, Marcus E., O51327.
 Courser, Malcolm W., O42211.
 Cowan, Gerard C., O18807.
 Cox, Ray J., O29571.
 Crank, James R., O51346.
 Creighton, George C., Jr., O29836.
 Creighton, Robert R., O42161.
 Cunningham, John H., O51325.
 Dalton, John J., O42219.
 Darragh, Mattison A., O42174.
 Darrah, James T., O18124.
 Dasche, Jay A., O39810.
 Davidson, Alfred H., Jr., O39808.
 Davis, Harry R., O41894.
 Davis, Homer L., Jr., O29869.
 Davis, Robert G., O51394.
 Davis, Thomas C., O41981.
 Dawson, Wallace H., Jr., O39712.
 Day, Frederick E., O16760.
 del Mar, Roland H., O29917.
 Delmonico, Louis R., O17287.
 Devine, Ralph A., O42202.
 Dicks, John P., O29982.
 Diestel, Chester J., O18448.
 Dishman, Addison V., O18471.
 Dishman, Silas B., O29052.
 Doe, Robert E., O42066.
 Dorn, George W., O41979.
 Drake, Frank H., O41887.
 Druley, Edwin H., O29876.
 Dunlap, Clarence R., O29975.
 Dwyer, John R., O42138.
 Eagle, Alexander G., O29910.
 Eaker, Fred LeR., O42223.
 Eakin, Aldean A., O41994.
 Edelen, LaRue M., O29445.
 Edson, Frank T., O29827.
 Elliott, Eugene M., Jr., O51340.
 Elliott, Howard M., O51072.
 Elterich, John A., O29696.
 Eubanks, C. A. Holmes, O42014.
 Evans, William A., O42060.
 Evans, William T., O29950.
 Fagin, Russell D., O42145.
 Fahringer, Eugene P., O41930.
 Farmer, Wesley E., O51398.
 Field, Eugene J., O29830.
 Fields, William R., O51288.
 Fischer, Harry O., O29901.
 Fogarty, Maxwell B., O42193.
 Foust, Clarence T., O41860.
 Fox, John R., O42024.
 Frampton, Sidney D., O42176.
 Fulton, Harold A., O42225.
 Fulton, James H., O29984.
 Gage, George W., O41590.
 Gahan, Theodore P., O38686.
 Gaither, Loren E., O42109.
 Garretson, Ralph B., Sr., O39835.
 Gaydash, George G., O41588.
 Gealta, Cecil G., O38744.
 Gerken, Walter W., O42113.
 Gibbons, Donald F., O38724.
 Gibbons, Gilbert P., O39804.
 Gibson, John H., O29923.
 Gillespie, Ernest R., O41956.
 Goatley, Francis J., O51256.
 Goode, Roy E., O29921.
 Goodley, John T., O29566.
 Goodwin, Walter P., O18733.
 Gosiger, Fred J., O29867.
 Gough, A. Deane, O18413.
 Grant, Edward J., O38743.
 Green, Fay K., O29976.
 Greene, Fred W., O38737.
 Greene, William H., O42130.
 Grider, Edgar L., O42112.
 Gustafson, Arthur W., O51404.
 Hagerty, William A., O41883.
 Hahn, Lawson E., O29650.
 Hall, Earl W., O38698.
 Hammersley, Dwight T., O42159.
 Hamilton, Andrew W., 3d, O29767.
 Hamilton, Harold L., O28993.
 Hammond, John W., O17656.
 Hampton, William A., O18482.
 Hannah, Lauren E., O51358.

Hannon, Albert J., O42175.
 Hart, Richard V., O38732.
 Hawes, Glenn A., O42077.
 Hazlett, Robert T., O39792.
 Heard, William R., O39811.
 Hedges, Loveaire A., O29786.
 Heliker, Sherburne J., O29928.
 Helm, Hans W., O29794.
 Heltzel, William E., O29891.
 Henderson, Fred R., O41540.
 Henderson, Alfred D., O41647.
 Henderson, Blair E., O39813.
 Henry, Lyle K., O41605.
 Herberth, Frank W., Jr., O29829.
 Herman, Dean A., O18563.
 Herndon, Lowe H., O51223.
 Herrmann, Charles R., O39779.
 Haskett, Marcus W., O42218.
 Heyne, Kurt N., O39756.
 Hickey, Terrence R., O18567.
 Higgins, James W., Jr., O29542.
 Hildebrandt, Conrad, O29902.
 Hill, Carl R., O42101.
 Hofto, Glen E., O41585.
 Hogan, Arthur H., O18551.
 Holmes, Robert H., Jr., O29828.
 Houghton, Francis E., O39742.
 Houltry, Clyde A., O51224.
 House, John M., Jr., O29729.
 Hubbard, Clarence G., O29718.
 Hubert, William R., O18797.
 Hudson, Jack F., O42184.
 Humphrey, Robert G., O29646.
 Hurst, Kenneth M., O41947.
 Icke, Earl L., O42195.
 Ingeman, Milton J., O42124.
 Ingram, Forney H., O29698.
 Irvin, Roy O., O42104.
 Ison, Frank S., O39819.
 Jackman, Albert H., O51402.
 Jefferson, Wayne O., O29766.
 Jepson, Hans G., O29966.
 Johnson, George V., O39831.
 Johnson, Gordon McT., O29406.
 Johnson, John E., O39828.
 Jones, Kenneth C., O42119.
 Jones, Robert J., O29970.
 Jordan, Walter E., O41910.
 Judson, Robert R., O39794.
 Kalger, Johnathon T., O29721.
 Kale, Lester W., O29815.
 Katsarsky, Slatko, O39832.
 Keane, William M., O38702.
 Kell, Elmer A., Jr., O38699.
 Kellers, Frank, O51432.
 Kelly, Evander F., Jr., O51377.
 Kiel, Arthur G., O42199.
 Kilpatrick, Willard H., O41895.
 Kirk, Robert P., O29710.
 Kirkpatrick, Harry F., Jr., O39807.
 Kleff, Pierre A., O39799.
 Kline, Robert P., O39780.
 Klinetop, Howard A., O39798.
 Knapp, Ernest C., O38684.
 Knapp, Lawrence M., O41942.
 Kneise, Walter A., O42227.
 Koerner, Eldon A., O42172.
 Kohls, Carl W., O18575.
 Koster, Alfred M., O29796.
 Koup, Elmer L., O41999.
 LaCour, Jean P., O39822.
 LaForge, Charles A., O51349.
 LaFarge, William F., Jr., O42147.
 Laming, Percy H., O42000.
 Lancaster, Alexander E., O41875.
 Lancer, Thomas F., O51317.
 Langlois, Silas R., O29865.
 La Plana, Vincent F., O51365.
 Larkin, Alwyn V., O29809.
 Lattin, John H., O29887.
 Laux, Ray J., O42102.
 Lazar, Aaron M., O18738.
 Learnard, Henry G., Jr., O29801.
 Leavitt, Charles A., O51403.
 Leiby, Kenneth L., O51286.
 Levenick, Maynard N., O18514.
 Levings, George E., O29380.
 Lewis, James F., O41915.
 Lewis, Richard L., O42224.
 Linthwaite, George F., O29990.
 Littell, Elmer L., O29823.

Loftin, Harold T., O39673.
 Lolli, Andrew R., O29844.
 Loomis, Frederick H., O29889.
 Ludecke, Fred W., O41898.
 Lux, Herbert G., O42212.
 MacGregor, Cecil M., O42182.
 Macomber, Kenneth D., O42009.
 Malone, Thomas R., Jr., O29489.
 Maloney, James E., Jr., O18610.
 Manly, Lorraine L., O51373.
 Mansager, Mervin E., O41878.
 Marsh, Leon D., O39739.
 Martin, John A., O51419.
 Martz, John D., Jr., O29769.
 Mathewson, Nathan S., O29771.
 Mauz, Henry H., O29799.
 Maxwell, John W., O39796.
 McAleer, William A., O42196.
 McAneny, George F., O42075.
 McGinn, Floy W., O42127.
 McHugh, James E., O39745.
 McNary, Charles H., O38742.
 Means, William E., O18901.
 Meek, Chester H., O29890.
 Meek, John A., O51261.
 Meeks, John A., O18735.
 Meinert, Fred H., O29851.
 Mendell, Martin M., O42082.
 Menegus, Wilfred F., O42128.
 Menoher, William, O18690.
 Middlebrooks, Richard R., O38704.
 Miller, Marion C., O51396.
 Minton, John H., O29020.
 Montilla, Rafael, O51437.
 Moore, Howard R., O18231.
 Moore, Robert B., O51294.
 Moyers, Eugene E., O41938.
 Mulvanity, Ralph T., O29674.
 Murray, John W., O29833.
 Murray, Walter H., O38693.
 Nebel, Charles A., O42040.
 Nelson, Harold E. M., O29351.
 Newcomb, Ralph E., O38727.
 Newhall, Henry S., O29717.
 Nicholas, Jack V., O51363.
 Nichols, Earle B., O38712.
 Nichols, Harwood S., Jr., O51219.
 Nielsen, Svend W., O39753.
 Norell, James A., O39838.
 Norton, Richard A., O41984.
 Nussbaum, Charles W., O51281.
 Oboler, Max, O51287.
 O'Roark, Dulaney L., O29986.
 Parsell, Sidney I., O28937.
 Parsons, Harold C., O29816.
 Parsons, Walter H., Jr., O39782.
 Paxson, George D., O29633.
 Peisinger, Roman J., O41920.
 Perkins, Harold T., O51284.
 Peter, Richard H., O29987.
 Peterman, John D., O29955.
 Peters, Ernest C., O18603.
 Peterson, Robert O., O29904.
 Petrolino, Joseph A., O29712.
 Phillips, Henry L., O51249.
 Pickett, Benjamin L., O42099.
 Pickett, George E., O42131.
 Picknell, Milton O., O41952.
 Plahte, Fred L., O29936.
 Posse, Ernest W., O29989.
 Potter, Seymour A., Jr., O29937.
 Pryor, Delbert A., O18799.
 Pumpelly, James W., O51384.
 Pyuen, Pyueng S., O41976.
 Radcliffe, Maurice M., O39787.
 Raftery, Paul H., O39839.
 Rand, Kenan McL., O39795.
 Rasche, Herbert H., O51339.
 Reed, Charles B., O30193.
 Reed, John F., O51436.
 Reed, Melvin W., O29553.
 Reidy, Richard F., O18557.
 Reing, Cornelius M., O29637.
 Relser, Lloyd M., O39823.
 Resler, Barclay T., O42068.
 Ricciardelli, Angelo M., O42208.
 Richardson, James A. 3d, O29906.
 Ricketts, Curtis T., O51438.
 Rider, Robinson B., O51408.
 Ritchie, Alva L., O39788.

Ritchie, Ernest Lee R., O29957.
 Ritter, James F., O41578.
 Roberts, Frank W., O39830.
 Robertson, Robert R., O51357.
 Robinson, Karl, O41857.
 Rodgers, William M., O39812.
 Rodman, Frazer W., O38741.
 Rogers, George F., O29544.
 Roller, Harry G., O18597.
 Ross, Franz H., O29871.
 Rude, Walter A., O18732.
 Rust, Charles E., O29965.
 Sanders, Walter C., O51246.
 Sanderson, Harold R., O42076.
 Sanford, Teddy H., O29893.
 Schellberg, Kenneth O., O39743.
 Scherer, Karl L., O18784.
 Schonholz, Morris, O29761.
 Schulz, Robert L., O42115.
 Scott, Orlando A., O42187.
 Sewell, Walter E., O39634.
 Shaw, Paul A., O42181.
 Shewbridge, Edwin C., Jr., O38745.
 Shipley, Byron M., O39827.
 Sibbald, George H., O29958.
 Siemers, Herman R., O42162.
 Sievers, Harry L., O29814.
 Sills, Tom W., O29949.
 Silverwood, Kermit J., O42153.
 Simpson, Ralph T., O29841.
 Sipes, Kenneth L., O41989.
 Skaggs, Robert N., O39816.
 Slade, Todd H., O18789.
 Slisher, Weldon L., O29787.
 Small, Braxton E., O42156.
 Smith, Albert M., 2d, O29927.
 Smith, Robert N., O39709.
 Smith, Robert G., Jr., O29804.
 Smith, William R., Jr., O18661.
 Smith, William D., Jr., O29850.
 Snowden, Paul T., O29811.
 Sperry, Frederick M., O51427.
 Spicer, William H., O29719.
 Sprague, Harold E., O41940.
 Sprankle, Dane O., O42169.
 Stevens, Alfred E., O29916.
 Stewart, Joseph C., O29662.
 Stoeber, Robert E., O42114.
 Strickland, Wilburn L., O29839.
 Taylor, George W., O38725.
 Taylor, Harold L., O29694.
 Taylor, Robert B., O29903.
 Taylor, Thomas H., O29931.
 Taylor, William L., O41939.
 Thames, William M., Jr., O29846.
 Thelen, Edward F., O29649.
 Thielen, Bernard, O18782.
 Thomas, Willie N., O29644.
 Thomson, Edward P., O29974.
 Timmes, Charles J., O29777.
 Todd, James C., O41972.
 Toft, Douglas O., O42183.
 Tomlinson, Robert H., Jr., O38734.
 Tufte, Theodore B., O39732.
 Tuggle, William P., Jr., O42093.
 Victory, Thomas F., O41869.
 Waite, Frederick G., O30358.
 Walker, James T., Jr., O29356.
 Walton, Joseph R., O39821.
 Watkins, William A., O51237.
 Watson, Arthur J., O29730.
 Watson, Ernest C., O29652.
 Weadock, Thomas A., O39748.
 Webb, George D., O41916.
 Wells, Clayton W., O29962.
 White, Edward C., O39766.
 White, Eli E., O41951.
 White, George W., O51200.
 White, Ralph W., O39717.
 Wilkins, Frank F., O39731.
 Willard, Paul S., O29541.
 Willis, Winslow R., O51352.
 Wilson, Robert F., O39687.
 Winckler, Rudolph G., O51399.
 Winget, Leonard W., O41896.
 Wood, Thomas, Jr., O29563.
 Wood, Wayne L., O51250.
 Wyman, Leslie H., O17149.
 Wyss, Arnold V., O29788.
 Younts, James O., Jr., O29552.

To be colonels, Judge Advocate General's Corps

Barratt, Tom H., O24343.
 Beets, Walter O., O29707.
 Churchwell, William H., O41806.
 Godwin, James E., O18768.
 Goebel, Herman P., Jr., O41475.
 Gray, Robert McD., O24644.
 Kotrich, Edward J., O39776.
 Lord, Noah L., O24346.
 McCaw, Robert H., O38722.
 McGrew, Palmer W., O29749.
 Roberts, Nathan J., O24345.
 Straight, Clio E., O24337.

To be colonels, Dental Corps

Farber, Charles M., O20473.
 Hammon, Bernard C., O20922.
 Mills, Marion L., O20038.
 Post, Theodore J., O56787.
 Schwinghamer, William L., O29184.

To be colonels, Veterinary Corps

Boyce, Robert A., Jr., O19329.
 Jennings, William E., O19640.
 Taylor, Clarence L., O19336.

The following-named officer for appointment, by transfer, in the Judge Advocate General's Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade specified:

To be captain

Bryant, David T., O27950.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States in the grades and corps specified, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), title II of the act of August 5, 1947 (Public Law 365, 80th Cong.), Public Law 36, 80th Congress, as amended by Public Law 37, 83d Congress, and Public Law 625, 80th Congress:

To be captains

Gelinas, Joseph A., MC, O1706061.
 Randall, Alan D., MC, O2201325.
 Sloane, Jeremiah P., MC, O972658.

To be first lieutenants

Duncan, Mildred, ANC, N764556.
 Keegan, Nanette G., WMSC, M2902.
 Mendler, Helen M., WMSC, M1122.
 Morris, Marie L., ANC, N804313.
 Spotnitz, Murray, MC, O2267690.
 Stauss, Paulina B., ANC, N804756.
 Wilson, Lorna M., ANC, N900447.

To be second lieutenants

Blackburn, Edward W., MSC, O4000307.
 Lippman, Renee E., WAC L1010644.
 McCarthy, Rosemary T., ANC, N902026.
 McVay, Mary R., WMSC, J101206.
 Robinson, Doris M., ANC, N805385.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Medical Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of first lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), subject to completion of internship:

Baugh, Joseph H., O4016516.
 Green, Henry D., O4016536.
 Hamaty, Daniel, O978636.
 Pearson, Jack W., O2268940.

The following-named graduated cadet, United States Military Academy, for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States in the grade of second lieutenant, to rank from June 2, 1953, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

Roderick, Roger Littlefield

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

Barnitt, George W., Jr., O1881027.
 Blanks, Richard E., Jr., O2002766.

Chant, Robert J., O4017134.
Eng, Charles, O4023791.
Farris, John T., O4013959.
Francis, John K., O4004054.
Hodges, James R., O4023363.
King, Charles R.
Lopes, John F., Jr., O4014586.
McEachin, Daniel A., O4023805.
Mooney, Robert, O4013926.
Riley, John F.
Scott, Charles G., O4012280.
Stewart, John K., O4013929.
Watkins, James E., O4013713.
Weeks, Frederick H., O4015937.
Whitaker, Malvern R., O4009306.
Williams, Patrick M., O4019318.
Wilson, Robert E., O4023615.

The following-named distinguished military students for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

Decker, Robert J.
Knight, Bobby M.
Paristeris, George, O1928749.

The following-named distinguished military students for appointment in the Medical Service Corps, Regular Army of the United States, effective June 15, 1954, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

Albertson, John N., Jr. Hill, Clifford L.
Buffington, James A. Miller, Vandy L.
Elmer, John D. Rutkoski, Jerome W.
Fletcher, Ronald D.

The following-named distinguished military students for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, effective June 15, 1954, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

Anderson, Gary D.	Friberg, William G.
Atkins, James C.	O4019110
Ayers, Lawrence F., Jr.	Fry, Dudley L., Jr.
Azzolin, Robert A.	Fukumoto, Richard L.
Bartos, Robert E.	Fust, John W., Jr.
Bell, Genn N.	Gillard, Robert W.
Bell, James F.	Gosney, Durward D.
Bender, Rogers A.	Graf, John A., Jr.
Berney, Robert E.	O1930143
Beyer, Robert J.	Graham, Joseph E.
Bittl, Frederick E.	Graves, James R.
Bolton, John W.	Greco, Gerard F.
Bonner, Robert W.	Green, Charles F.
Booras, Danny	Greene, Henry E., Jr.
Boyd, Sidney H.	Greer, Jephtha V., Jr.
Bragalone, Raymond A.	Grider, Roy C.
Brainard, Alfred P.	Grummt, Otto C.
Brizee, Harry A.	Hamel, Robert L.
Brown, Billy A.	Hayward, Arnold C.
Brown, Dallas C., Jr.	Hee, Howard Y. K.
Brown, Dwight K.	Hornsby, Jesse S.,
Burton, James	O4013113
Cantrell, Jack R.	Howden, Charles I., Jr.
Carney, Zach T.	Humes, Richard M.
Caudill, James M., Jr.	Jones, Robert A.,
Caylor, Oscar C.	O4000442
Cecil, William I.	Karl, Victor A.
Chitwood, Thomas E., Jr.	Kennedy, Donald R.
Clair, Melvin W.	Kimsey, Earnest R.
Crowell, Howard G., Jr.	Lauf, Robert C.
Culbreth, Joe A.	Lawrence, Billy G.
Dart, Frederick R.	Linger, Albert F.
Dockler, Gordon S.	Manzoni, Christian J.,
Domenicucci, Louis	O4019241
Dorsey, Valentine J.	Martin, James E.
Eisenberg, Herman S.	McClain, Richard A.
Ellis, Alvin C.	McCoole, Delos A.
Ellison, Henry L.	McCusker, George E.
Farr, Robert A.	McDowell, Billy J.
Ferguson, Robert L.	McKinney, Ralph V.,
Flournoy, Walter T.	Jr.
Fraser, Donald C.	Mellish, James R.
	Mendoza, Joseph A.,
	Jr.
	Mollerus, Fred J., Jr.

Morn, Charles P.	Shamblee, Curtis G.
Morris, Eddie L.	Sharp, Benjamin F., Jr.
Muhlherr, Joseph J.	Shiraishi, James T.
Mullin, Leo R.	Simmons, Eugene F., Jr.
Nidever, Richard L.	Skinner, James E.,
Nolan, John D.	O1928117
Nunziato, John A.	Skladal, George W.
Okita, Harold K., Jr.	Sleppy, Alan E.
Oldmixon, Ralph E.	Smith, Charles W.
Parkinson, William H.	Smith, E. Vernon, Jr.
R., Jr.	Snyder, James E.
Perry, John W.	Spruill, Joseph L.
Pitts, George E.	Tanimoto, Robert H.
Plumbley, William R.	Terry, Richard T.,
Rackley, Jerry D.	O4020572
Ray, Howard	Thayer, James H.
Reemsnyder, Harold S.	Thrash, Melvin C.
Reniker, Gene B.	Tigh, Leland F., Jr.
Rimbach, Douglas O.,	Van Vranken, Robert
O1938635	L., O1929892
Robertson, Jerry G.	Vaught, Ralph R.
Robinson, George R.	Vought, Donald B.
Rome, William D.	Wagner, Rudy J.
Rorke, Donald M.	Waite, Hugh G.,
Ross, Vaughn C.	O4019476
Rowan, George R., Jr.	Walker, Ronald O.
Rowley, Jack H.,	White, Marion F.
O4019750	Whiteside, George W., Jr.
Russell, Dean F.	Wilkie, James B., III
Sager, Robert A.	Willemse, Cornelius
Sauer, George E., Jr.	W., III
Schwarz, Henry E.	Williams, Norman H.
Sconiers, William L.	Willis, William
Scott, Charles H.	Witek, James E.
Scott, William T.	
Seigler, Herbert N.	

Commission, term of 5 years expiring June 19, 1959.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for appointment under the provisions of section 11, National Defense Act, as amended, and section 513 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as Assistant to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and as brigadier general in the Regular Army of the United States:

Col. Louis Jacob Rumaggi, O14900, United States Army.
Col. Howard Ker, O15518, United States Army.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1954

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HALLECK) laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

JUNE 14, 1954.

I hereby designate the Honorable CHARLES A. HALLECK to act as Speaker pro tempore today and tomorrow.

JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr.,
Speaker.

PRAYER

Rev. Walter A. Mitchell, pastor, Fountain Memorial Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Our loving Heavenly Father, we praise Thee for all the wonderful memories of what this Flag Day stands for in the life of our country. May the flag of our great Nation continue to wave as an emblem of freedom, democracy, and Christian principles upon which our beloved Nation has been founded.

Our gracious Father, let these days be days when all Members of this House shall personally dedicate their very best to the tremendous task to which they have been called. And let this be a time when, on the right hand and on the left, men and women shall honestly and sincerely seek to know and to do the will of God in every responsibility.

Teach us the courage of patience, the strength of endurance, and the real power of self restraint as is admonished in the Scriptures:

Let us lay aside every weight and the sin which doth so easily beset us and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith.

In whose name we pray. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, June 11, 1954, was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Tribbe, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 14 (legislative day of June 11), 1954:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

REAPPOINTMENT

Lampton Berry as a Foreign Service officer of class 1, a consul general, and a secretary in the diplomatic service.

To be Foreign Service officers of class 3, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service

John Crawford Brooks John Hay
Jack M. Fleischer Richard N. Meyer

To be Foreign Service officers of class 4, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service

Stephen J. Campbell
Rupert Prohme
Albert A. Rabida

To be Foreign Service officers of class 6, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service

James E. Akins	Joe Lill
George M. Barbis	Alan W. Lukens
Robert T. Burns	Miss Ruth A. Mc-
Roy O. Carlson	London
Joseph H. Cunning-	Julian F. MacDonald,
ham	Jr.
Harold L. Davey	H. Freeman Matthews,
John L. De Ornellas	Jr.
John T. Dreyfuss	Philip C. Narten
James D. Farrell	Joseph B. Norbury, Jr.
Samuel R. Gammon	Frank V. Ortiz, Jr.
III	Raymond L. Perkins,
H. Kent Goodspeed	Jr.
Chadwick Johnson	Birney A. Stokes
C. Dirck Keyser	Richard D. Vine
Miss Paulina C. Kreger	William Marshall
P. Wesley Kriebel	Wright
Samuel W. Lewis	Charles T. York

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